

CITY OF COVENTRY.



Annual Report

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

BY

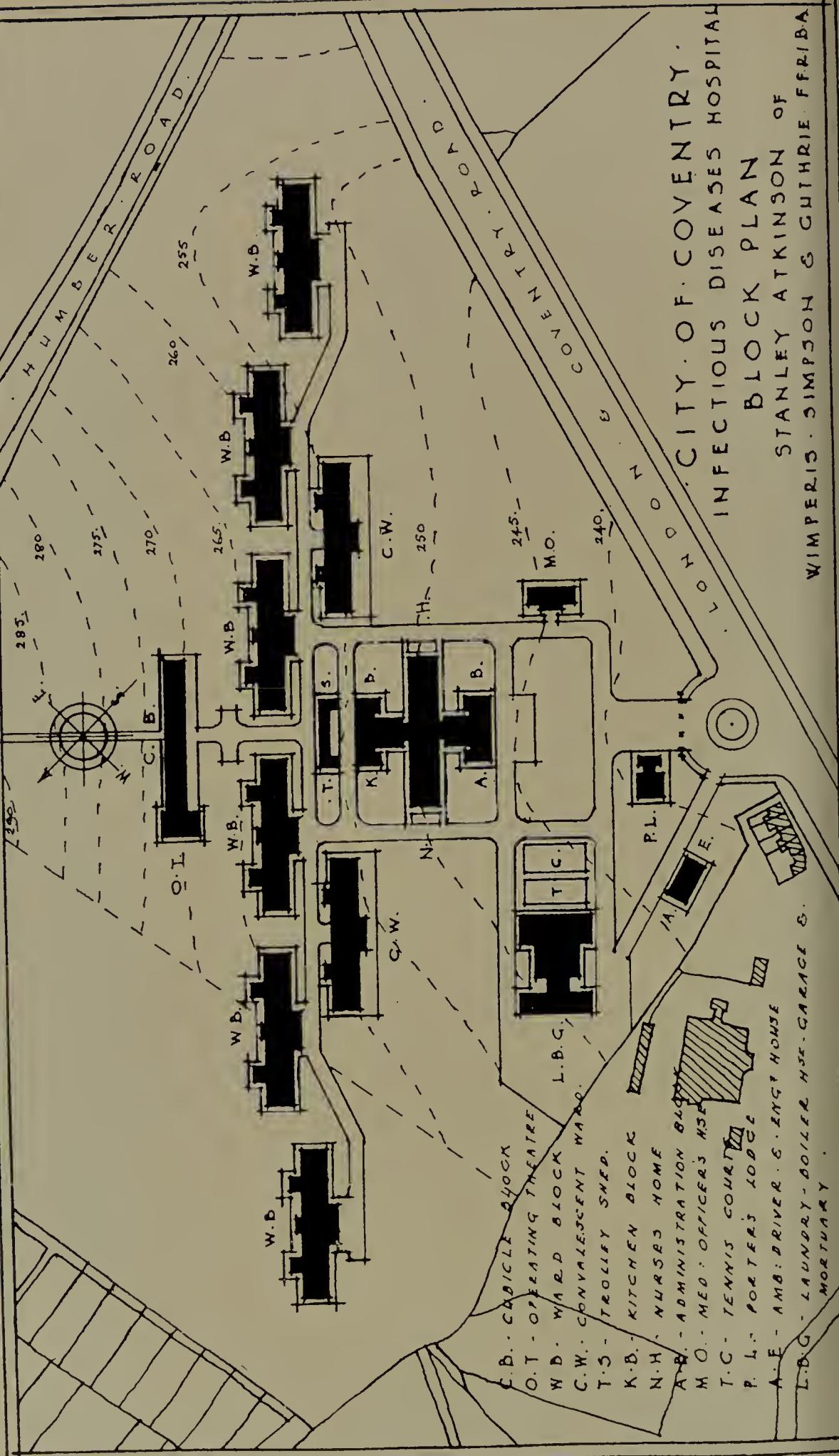
A. MASSEY, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

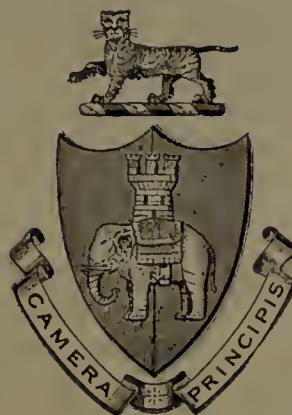
1932.

CITY OF COVENTRY
INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL
BLOCK PLAN

STANLEY ATKINSON OF
WIMPERIS, SIMPSON & CHIRIE, FFRIBA



CITY OF COVENTRY.



The Health of the City in 1932

Annual Report

. . . BY . . .

A. MASSEY, M.D., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health,
General Superintendent Corporation Hospitals,
School Medical Officer.*

Coventry :

CURTIS AND BEAMISH, LTD., PRINTERS, HERTFORD STREET.

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Deputy , , -	H. L. OLDERSHAW, M.D., B.S., D.P.H. <i>(Resigned 17th Sept., 1932).</i>
" , , -	E. R. W. GILMORE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. <i>(Appointed 19th Sept., 1932).</i>
Assistant , , -	J. J. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. <i>(Resigned 15th Aug., 1932).</i>
" , , -	A. ASHWORTH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. <i>(Appointed 19th Sept., 1932).</i>
" , , -	MARGARET J. MOIR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Asst. Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare -	GLADYS HAGUE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. <i>(part time)</i>
Gulson Road Municipal Hospital—	
Medical Superintendent -	W. GRAHAM, M.B., B.S. <i>(Resigned 13th Sept., 1932).</i>
" , , -	J. STUART SMITH, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H. <i>(Appointed 29th Sept., 1932).</i>
Asst. Resident Medical Officers - - -	J. BALLANTINE, M.B., Ch.B.
" , , -	R. L. OSMASTON, M.B., Ch.B. <i>(Resigned 30th Nov., 1932).</i>
" , , -	E. W. DUTHIE, M.B., Ch.B. <i>(Appointed 1st Dec., 1932).</i>
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Visiting Surgeon (Ear, Nose and Throat) -	D. A. P. MACALISTER, F.R.C.S.(E), D.L.O. <i>(part time).</i> <i>(Appointed 1st April, 1932).</i>
Matron - - -	Miss E. HOWARD.
Tuberculosis—	
Tuberculosis Officer -	J. McG. WILLIAMS, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Asst. Tuberculosis Officers	{ R. J. CYRIAX, M.D., D.P.H. { A. OGG, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.
Medical Supt. (Memorial Sanatorium) - - -	C. BUDGE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Asst. Medical Officers do.	{ D. DESMOND, M.B., Ch.B. { W. HOGG, M.B., B.S.
	{ A. W. BOSTOCK HILL, M.D., D.P.H. } <i>part (Died 5th Nov., 1932).</i>
Public Analysts - - -	{ W. T. RIGBY, F.I.C. } <i>time</i> { F. G. D. CHALMERS, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C. { (Appointed 19th Nov., 1932).
Veterinary Inspector -	W. DALE, M.R.C.V.S. <i>(part time).</i>

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF—*continued.*

Chief Sanitary Inspector - W. R. MARTIN.* ||

Deputy do. do. - W. BEAUMONT.* ||

Housing Inspector - A. C. SAWORD x ||

Meat Inspector - N. T. SIDDLE. x ||

(Appointed 19th Dec., 1932).

Sanitary Inspectors—

Miss P. CHURCHILL.*	E. JOHNSON. x ||	T. E. WILLMOTT.* ||
H. ELLIS. x	H. LENTON. x ||	J. RANDALL. x ||
W. H. HOWARD. x	E. C. BOND.* (Transferred 1st April, 1932).	
V. CROFT (Probationer).		

Supt. Health Visitor - Miss L. CURETON. § ¶ *

Dept. Supt. Health Visitor - Miss R. WARD. § ¶ *

Health Visitors—

Miss A. G. PUDGE. † §	Miss E. R. SAUL.* § a
Miss G. A. SAUL, B.A., Lond. † §	Mrs. F. A. GEORGE. ¶ §
Miss H. FORSTER. ¶ § c	Miss E. BOULTON. §
Miss G. O. MASKELL. ¶ § c	Miss A. J. RINGROSE. ¶ §
Miss H. HAMPTON. ¶ § c	Miss M. RATCLIFFE. ¶ §

Matron (City and Pinley Isolation Hospitals) - } Miss N. GREENWOOD.

District Medical Officers (part time)	-	4
Public Vaccinators (part time)	-	2

Chief Clerk - - - J. H. GRANT. †

Vaccination Officer - - T. LORD.

Clerks—

M. R. C. COURTOIS.	J. H. BOYES.
C. P. WALTON.	D. J. BROWNE.
Miss G. HARVEY.	Miss A. L. EDWARDS.
Miss W. M. BROWN.	Miss D. J. EDWARDS.
Miss D. FREARSON.	Miss E. BRICKNELL.

Gulson Road Municipal Hospital—

Nursing Staff, 72; Other, 57.

City and Pinley Hospitals—

Nursing Staff, 17; Other, 21.

* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Inspector's Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

|| Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other foods.

x Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Joint Examination Board.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

¶ Three years general trained nurse.

a Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Maternity and Child Welfare Workers.

c New certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors under Memo 101/M.C.W.

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General Statistics.

Area in acres	19,137
Population (Census, 1931)	178,126
Population (estimate for mid. year 1932)	182,000
Density of population (1931) per acre	...	...	...	...	9.5
Number of inhabited houses (1921) 28,355	...	...	(Dec., 1932) 45,781		
Average number of persons to each occupied house (mid. year)	3.93				
Rateable Value of City (Dec., 1932)	...	...	£1,054,967		
Sum represented by a penny rate (Dec., 1932)	...	...	£4,014		

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Live Births—	Males.	Females.	Total.	
(Legitimate)	1220	1169	2389	
(Illegitimate)	37	42	79	
	—	—	—	
	1257	1211	2468	= Birth rate of 13.5 per 1000 people.
Stillbirths	...	—	—	90 = Rate of 36 per 1000 births.
Deaths	...	899	820	1719 = Death rate of 9.4 per 1000 people.
Deaths in Child Bearing—	Sepsis	...	...	4
	Other Causes	...	...	5
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—				
(a) All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	69.7
(b) Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	...	...	...	68.6
(c) Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	...	...	...	101.3
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	12
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	11
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	32
Marriage Rate	...	...	...	14.8
Death Rate from Principal Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	0.33
Respiratory Death Rate	...	...	...	1.36
Phthisis	„ „	...	...	0.77
Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.10
Death Rate from Cancer...	...	...	...	1.10

CITY OF COVENTRY

Annual Health Report, 1932

BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in placing before you my fourth Annual Report—that for the year 1932—on the health of the City. This report is the fifty-eighth of the series.

The 1932 death-rate in the City was notably low, being 9.4 per 1,000 population as compared with the corresponding figures of 12.0 for England and Wales and 11.8 for the Great Towns collectively. The Coventry figure is the lowest for many years, and in fact only on two occasions since precise records were initiated have lower local death-rates obtained, namely in 1919 and 1923, in both of which years the death-rate was 9.3. The local infant mortality rate for 1932 was 69.7 per 1,000 births, as against 65.0 for England and Wales and 69.0 for the Great Towns. The birth rate local and national—continues to fall. In Coventry for 1932 the birth rate was 13.5, which is the lowest on record. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 15.3, and that for the Great Towns 15.4.

The local incidence of infectious disease during 1932 was again low. Most notable in this connection was the comparative paucity of diphtheria cases.

The new City Hospital for Infectious Diseases at Whitley is in course of erection. The foundation stone was laid on October 10th, 1932, and the building work is now well under way. The Hospital, when completed early in 1934, will be one of the most up-to-date in the country.

The work of the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital continues on sound lines. Among the further developments completed at the Hospital during the year was the structural adaptation of the old Nurses' Home to provide a modern maternity unit, which latter was brought into commission in October last.

The local policy of amicable co-operation between municipal and voluntary enterprise in the sphere of hospital policy and in that of maternity and child welfare has been well sustained dur-

ing the year. It is notable that in August, 1932, an agreement was concluded between the Corporation and the local Hospital Saturday Fund whereby the latter reimburses the former at an agreed rate in respect of such contributors to the Fund as are treated and maintained in the Municipal Hospital. The former difficulties in this connection, which were mentioned in my 1931 Report, have now therefore been removed.

The long history of the Public Abattoir project has been set out in previous reports. The scheme was completed during the year under review and the Abattoir was opened on October 10th, 1932. Even more important is the fact that an agreement was successfully concluded between the Corporation and the legal occupiers of private slaughterhouses in the pre-1928 extension City, whereby 42 out of 43 such slaughterhouses have been closed. The local scheme in this connection is unique in the annals of the public abattoir movement, and it has attracted wide attention.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the matter of slum clearance. The necessary Orders, in connection with two clearance areas represented by me in 1931, were duly confirmed by the Minister of Health during 1932, and demolition work is in progress at the time of writing. The previous occupiers of the areas have been re-housed on the Stoke Aldermoor Estate, which latter has been provided specifically under the 1930 Act and is administered by the Public Health Committee. A volume of work has also been accomplished in the matter of the reconditioning of dwelling-houses in various parts of the City.

The system of liaison between the Department on the one hand and the Coventry Engineering Employers' Association and its welfare officers on the other, continues to work well. This is another local scheme which is unique in character, and it obviates the divorce of factory hygiene from the sphere of local public health interests.

In pursuance of the Coventry Extension Act, 1931, the City boundary extension took effect on April 1st, 1932. This has caused another accession to Departmental responsibilities. The various public health institutions in the added territory were duly taken over, and the process of merger was uniformly smooth.

The year's work was made pleasurable by the great courtesy accorded by the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, and by the loyal and able service given by all members of my staff. To Committee and staff, therefore, I tender sincere thanks.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR MASSEY,
Medical Officer of Health.

The Council House,
Coventry.

31st March, 1933.

Social Conditions—Vital Statistics

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area. The area of the City to-day is 19,137 acres. Boundary extensions took place in 1890 (1,486 to 3,093 acres), 1899 (3,093 to 4,147 acres), 1928 (4,147 to 12,878 acres), and 1932 (12,878 to 19,137 acres). This is a remarkable record of growth and progress. The City is now well placed in the matter of available territory for yet greater industrial and residential development, and is liberally endowed with parks and open spaces which constitute "lungs" of great public health value.

Principal Industries:—Motor, aircraft and cycle manufacture; general engineering; machine-tool making; electrical industry; artificial silk manufacture; watchmaking; printing.

Rateable Value. The rateable value of the City at the end of 1932 was £1,054,967. The sum represented by a penny rate was computed to be £4,014.

Population. The latest 1931 Census report relating to the County of Warwick and issued early in the current year (1933) gives the 1931 population of Coventry as 178,126. The latter figure represents the combined population as on April 26th, 1931, of the pre-1932 extension City and of the areas subsequently annexed to the City on April 1st, 1932, in pursuance of the Coventry Extension Act, 1931. The population of the pre-1932 extension City as revealed by the Census on April 26th, 1931, was 167,046, and the population on the last-mentioned date of the territory added to the City by the 1932 Extension, was 11,080. The population of the City at mid-1932 was estimated by the present writer to be 182,000.

The following extracts are given from the latest 1931 Census returns as relating to the County of Warwick, viz. :—

AREA. (as constituted at 30/6/32)	ACREAGE. (land and in- land water)	CENSUS POPULATION	
		1921	1931
COVENTRY, City of	19,137	152,962	178,126
Wards :—			
All Saints	152	13,085	11,212
Bablake ..	1,967	6,681	16,171
Cheylesmore	1,510	10,766	10,959
Earlsdon	1,788	7,102	10,386
Foleshill...	265	8,440	9,785
Grey Friars	1,220	12,021	10,285
Harnall ...	213	11,981	10,905
Hill Fields	153	11,740	10,984
Longford	1,083	10,423	11,471
Lower Stoke	946	9,190	12,757
Radford ..	1,347	8,636	11,250
St. Mary's	250	12,368	10,361
St. Paul's	393	11,197	10,604
Upper Stoke	332	9,458	11,871
Walsgrave	3,781	3,123	8,802
Westwood	3,737	6,851	10,373

	1931 CENSUS POPULATION			Private Families	Population in Private Families	Structurally Separate Dwellings		Rooms occupied	Persons per room
	Persons	Males	Females			Occupied	Unocc'd		
Coventry, City of	178,126	88,476	89,650	46,333	173,334	43,920	985	203,141	0.85

Meteorology. As in previous years, daily observations were made during 1932 at the meteorological station at the City Hospital. Monthly records were forwarded to the Meteorological Department of the Air Ministry and were included in the monthly weather reports issued by that Department. A summary of the meteorological observations for the twelve months of the year under review is given herewith.

Meteorological Observations made at the City Hospital, Coventry, 1932.

Lat. $52^{\circ} 24' 34''$ Long. $1^{\circ} 30' 20''$

Height of rim of rain gauge above mean Sea Level 271 ft.

The cistern of the barometer is situated 326 feet above sea level.

	Cloud.	Rain and other Forms of Precipitation.	Weather, No. of Days of	Wind Force (0-19.)	Wind Direction. No. of daily observations each month.
Bright Sun-shine.	$\frac{\text{S}}{\text{G}}$				

RAINFALL.

TOTAL RAINFALL RECORDED IN INCHES FROM 1883-1932, INCLUSIVE.

Year	Rainfall in inches								
1883	31.41	1893	19.89	1903	32.745	1913	26.35	1923	27.49
1884	24.80	1894	25.66	1904	19.975	1914	25.16	1924	31.96
1885	29.71	1895	23.99	1905	21.315	1915	29.19	1925	26.43
1886	29.33	1896	25.205	1906	26.41	1916	28.476	1926	27.66
1887	21.62	1897	26.79	1907	27.57	1917	25.386	1927	33.08
1888	25.29	1898	19.865	1908	23.100	1918	25.248	1928	26.92
1889	27.15	1899	25.705	1909	26.65	1919	30.04	1929	25.45
1890	22.07	1900	28.88	1910	29.57	1920	27.61	1930	30.99
1891	29.70	1901	21.415	1911	21.37	1921	17.44	1931	26.91
1892	22.94	1902	22.535	1912	37.02	1922	29.73	1932	29.03

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births. There were 2,507 births registered during the year in the City; 87 of them were transferred out, while 48 occurring elsewhere were transferred in; this gives a net City figure of 2,468. The birth-rate for the year was 13.5, as compared with 14.8 for the previous year and with 15.7 as the average for the past ten years. There were 79 illegitimate births registered, or 3.2 per cent. of the total. The following table shows the general fall—locally and nationally—of the birth rate during the last decennium. The explanation is largely an economic one.

BIRTH RATE.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Coventry	16.9	16.0	16.3	15.7	14.8	14.4	14.2	14.5	14.8	13.5
England & Wales ...	19.7	18.8	18.3	17.8	16.6	16.7	16.3	16.3	15.8	15.3

Marriages. The number of marriages during the year was 1,349, giving a marriage rate of 14.8, compared with 15.0 for the previous year and with 16.2 as the average for the past ten years.

Deaths. The net number of deaths during the year was 1,719; based on this, the recorded City death rate reached the notably low figure of 9.4 per 1,000 population, as compared with

an average of 10.0 for the last ten years. The 1932 death rate for England and Wales was 12.0. The Coventry figure for 1932 is patently a very favourable one.

DEATH RATE.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Coventry	9.3	9.6	10.6	9.7	10.2	9.6	11.5	10.1	10.0	9.4
England & Wales ...	11.6	12.2	12.2	11.6	12.3	11.7	13.4	11.4	12.3	12.0

The chart facing page 19 shows the proportions of local deaths from the principal causes, and will readily be interpreted by the reader. As is usual, heart disease took the greatest toll of lives. This is mitigated, however, by the fact that 64 per cent. of deaths from this condition were in persons of 65 years of age or over. Cancer was the cause of 201 deaths during the year, and 141 deaths were attributed to tuberculosis.

The average age at death of those who died from all causes during the year was 49.4 years, as compared with 50.5 in 1931.

Infant Mortality. There were 172 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving for the year a mortality per 1,000 births of 69.7. The 1932 rate for England and Wales was 65; for the great towns collectively 69; for London 66; for the smaller towns 58. Of the 172 infantile deaths in the City, it is notable that as many as 55 were deaths of infants under one week of age, while of the latter figure, 35 were deaths of infants under one day old.

Uncertified Deaths. There were 5 uncertified deaths during the year, or 0.3 per cent. of the total number. Deaths are recorded as uncertified when no medical certificate is forthcoming concerning the cause of death and when no inquest has been held.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF CITY DURING 1932 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.				TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE CITY.				TRANSFERABLE DEATHS. ¹				NET DEATH BELONGING TO THE CITY.			
		Nett.		Un-corrected Number.		Number.		Rate.		Number.		Rate.		Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number.	Rate.	
1927	139,000	2147	2065	14.8	1442	10.4	107	83	131	63.4	1418	10.2					
1928	161,600	2388	2327	14.4	1565	9.6	80	81	153	65.7	1566	9.6					
1929	163,700	2497	2434	14.8	2008	12.2	106	90	178	73.1	1992	12.1					
1930	165,800	2489	2417	14.5	1687	10.1	107	92	138	57	1672	10.1					
1931	168,900	2580	2493	14.8	1722	10.2	115	82	144	57.7	1689	10.0					
1932	182,000	2507	2468	13.5	1727	9.5	100	92	172	69.7	1719	9.4					

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1932.

		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the City.										Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Resi- dents" in Institutions in the City.				
		All ages.		Under 1 year.		1 and under 2.		5 and under 5.		7 and under 15.		8 and under 25.		9 and under 45.		Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Resi- dents" in Institutions in the City.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						
All causes	Certified	1714	172	26	21	40	86	219	477	673	750					
	Uncertified	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..				
1. Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1				1
2. Measles		12	..	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..			5
3. Scarlet Fever		2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..			2
4. Whooping Cough		11	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			4
5. Diphtheria		3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			6
6. Influenza		43	..	1	1	1	3	6	14	17	..				9	
7. Encephalitis Lethargica		8	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	..	..				3
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever		10	1	..	..	2	..	4	3	..	..				15
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system		141	..	..	..	3	33	48	54	3	48				
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases		19	3	..	2	2	4	6	2	..	15					
11. Syphilis		17	1	2	..	..	1	..	11	2	14				
12. General Paralysis of Insane and Tabes Dorsalis		9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1			
13. Cancer, malignant disease		201	..	..	..	..	1	19	87	94	83				
14. Diabetes		17	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	8	7				
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.		70	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	46	17			
16. Heart Disease		287	..	..	..	2	3	17	81	184	124				
17. Aneurysm		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1			
18. Other Circulatory Diseases		100	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	75	38			
19. Bronchitis		132	11	3	..	..	1	6	30	81	33				
20. Pneumonia (all forms)		91	16	4	2	2	2	2	16	22	27	31				
21. Other Respiratory diseases		26	3	..	..	2	1	5	9	6	13				
22. Peptic Ulcer		14	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	2	15				
23. Diarrhoea		37	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	23			
24. Appendicitis		14	..	1	..	5	2	4	2	..	16					
25. Cirrhosis of Liver		6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	3			
26. Other diseases of Liver, etc.		6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	4			
27. Other Digestive diseases		22	2	..	2	1	1	1	5	7	4	24				
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis		46	..	1	..	1	4	11	13	16	14					
29. Puerperal Sepsis		4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4				
30. Other Puerperal Causes		5	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	4			
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.		82	81	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	34			
32. Senility		59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	7			
33. Suicide		36	..	..	..	..	3	8	18	7	10				
34. Other Violence		60	4	1	2	7	8	17	12	9	54					
35. Other defined causes		120	10	3	4	5	12	27	33	26	68					
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown		7	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	..				
	TOTALS	..	1719	172	26	21	40	86	219	478	677	750				

Comparative Statistics of the Wards.

The table hereunder sets out the principal vital statistics for the year in respect of the sixteen wards in the City.

WARDS.	Estimated population at 30 Dec. 1932.	Houses completed 1 Jan. - 30 Dec. 1932.	Houses completed 1 Jan. - 30 Dec. 1932.	No. of Registered Births 1932.	Death Rate, 1932.	No. of Deaths under 1 year of age.	Infantile Death Rate.
ALL SAINTS ..	11,448	152	2	1	134	11.7	127
BABLAKES ..	16,523	1,967	230	5	103	6.2	248
CHEYLESMORE ..	11,193	1,510	18	24	116	10.3	110
EARLSDON ..	10,570	1,788	62	..	98	9.2	106
FOLESHILL ..	9,980	265	2	..	95	9.5	139
GREY FRIARS ..	10,519	1,220	1	13	141	13.4	146
HARNALL ..	11,140	213	3	..	135	12.2	166
HILL FIELDS ..	11,219	153	..	3	129	11.4	122
LONGFORD ..	11,707	1,083	63	..	109	9.3	176
RADFORD ..	11,486	1,347	474	18	83	7.2	262
ST. MARY'S ..	10,595	250	..	16	149	14.0	160
ST. PAUL'S ..	10,838	393	11	..	112	10.3	113
UPPER STOKE ..	12,147	332	9	..	80	6.5	155
LOWER STOKE ..	13,031	946	195	5	116	8.9	181
WESTWOOD ..	10,607	3,737	57	1	82	7.7	152
WALSGRAVE ..	8,997	3,781	206	1	37	5.4	144

TABLE IV.—Infant Mortality during 1932.

Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year, and comparison of such deaths during the last ten years.

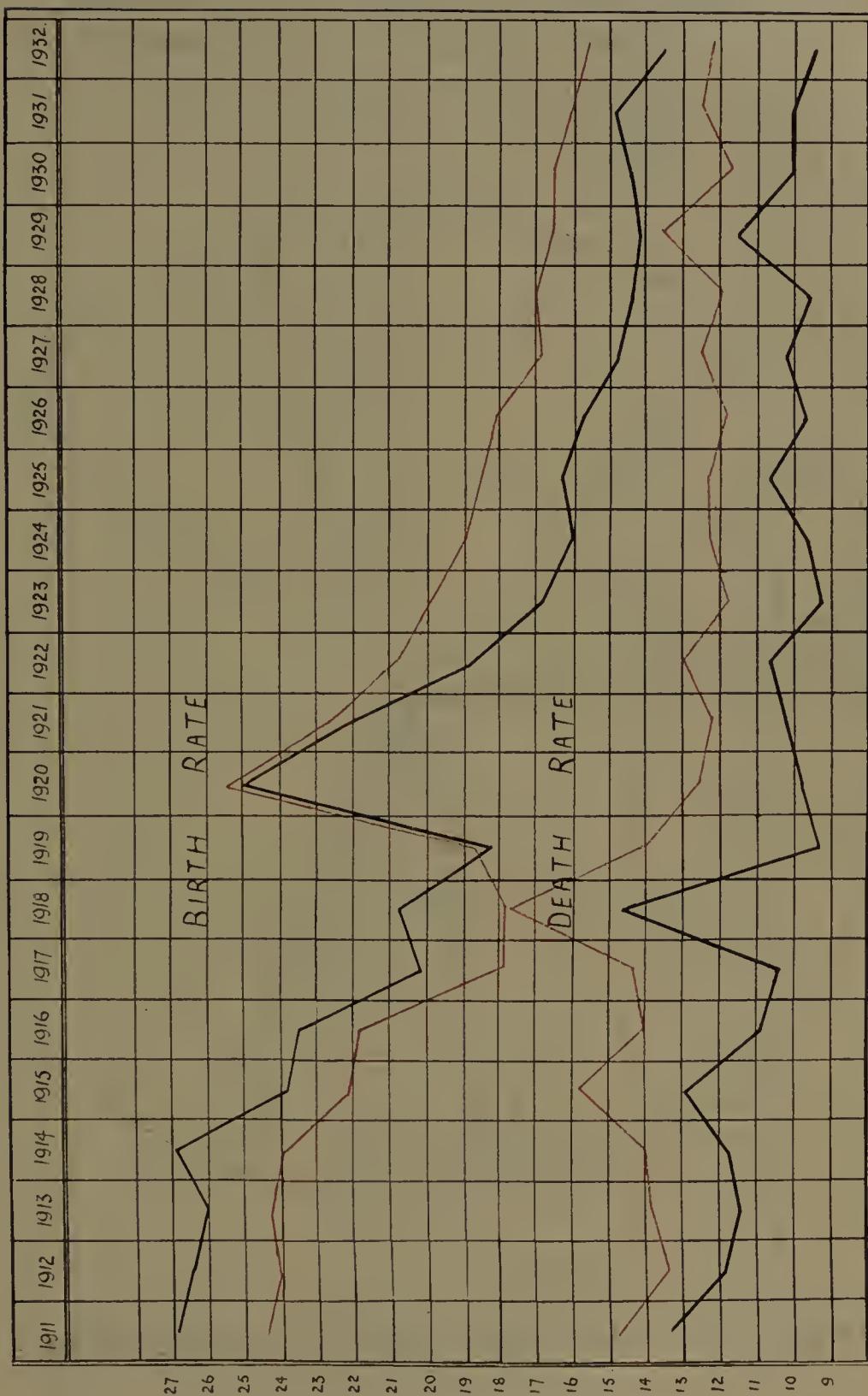
CAUSE OF DEATH.	Decennial Comparison.									
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
All Causes.	35	8	1	7	2	55	10	16	8	89
Certified
Uncertified
Under 1 Day.
1-2 Days.
2-3 Days.
3-4 Days.
4-5 Days.
5-6 Days.
1-2 Weeks.
2-3 Weeks.
3-4 Weeks.
Total under 1 Month.
1-3 Months.
3-6 Months.
6-9 Months.
9-12 Months.
Total Deaths under One Year.
1923	143	164	166	143	130	153	177	137	142	172
1924	1	4	2	3	1	...	1	1	2	...
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES.	35	8	1	7	2	55	10	16	8	89

	144	168	168	146	131	153	178	138	144	172
	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

The total deaths here shown (172) equal the total in column 10 of Table I. The relations between this Table and Table III., and also between the two Tables III. and IV., and the Extended Schedule of Deaths, are now clear.

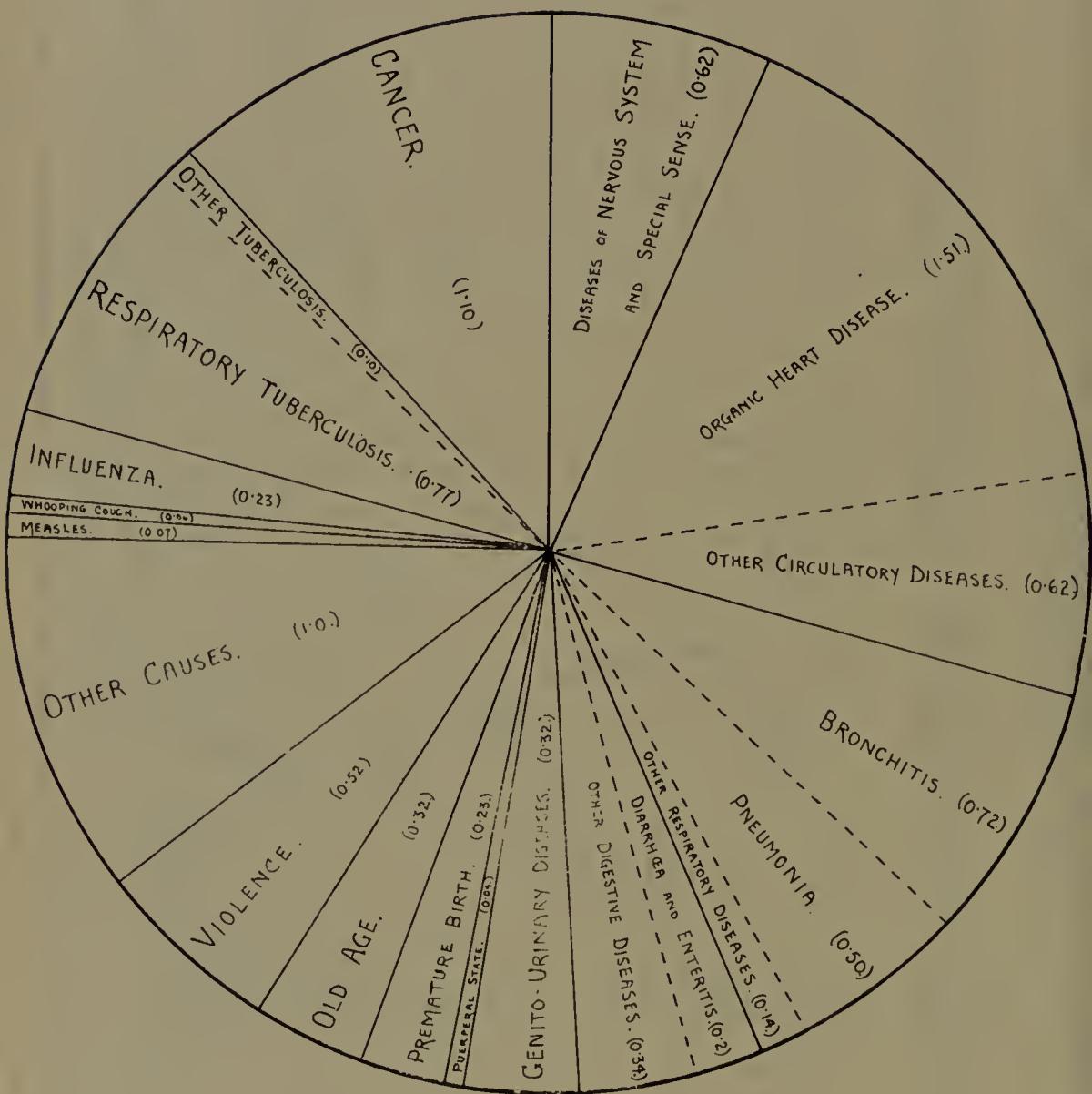
CHART SHOWING THE BIRTH RATE AND THE DEATH RATE
PER 1000 POPULATION IN COVENTRY.



The Black lines shew the rates for Coventry.

The Red lines shew the rates for England and Wales.

PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL
CAUSES TO TOTAL DEATHS, 1932.



THE TOTAL DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES WAS 9.4

Vital Statistics.

Year.	Houses Inhabited (December)	Vacant.	Population (Mid-year)	Mortality	Infectious Mortality	Deaths under one year per 1000 born.	Birth Rate
1377	..	..	7,000	..	..	..	..
1586	..	..	6,502	..	..	..	..
1643	..	..	9,500	..	..	..	..
1694	..	..	6,711	..	..	..	..
1723	1,934	..	..	..	..	..	..
1748	2,066	..	12,817	32?	..	..	35?
1801	2,930	..	16,034	..	..	..	..
1811	3,448	*60	17,923	..	..	..	..
1821	3,729	*114	21,448	..	..	..	..
1831	5,444	*421	27,298	..	..	..	..
1841	6,531	*590	31,032	..	..	..	..
Ten Years' Average.							
1851	7,783	*151	36,812	27	..	..	..
1861	8,991	*1,026	40,936	25	..	..	..
1871	8,535	*816	37,670	22	..	..	..
1881	9,223	*613	42,111	20	3.3	150	35.4
1891	11,496	*284	52,724	18.5	1.7	142	32.0
1901	15,571	353	69,978	16.96	1.9	153.7	29.8
1911	23,515	95	106,349	13.7	1.4	109.3	28.0
1921	28,355	502 [†]	128,157	11.3	0.7	83.6	23.2
1931	41,275	917 [†]	167,083	10.1	0.2	67.7	15.7
1897	†12,440	73	61,234	16.8	1.8	157	31.3
1911	23,515	95	107,287	13.3	2.08	109.8	26.9
1912	21,590	50	111,166	11.9	1.35	76.1	26.4
1913	25,051	113	115,064	11.4	0.84	91.6	26.0
1914	25,860	99	119,003	11.7	0.70	84.6	26.9
1915	26,667	56	122,982	12.9	1.39	87.8	23.8
1916	27,366	12	127,089	10.9	1.23	87.5	23.5
1917	27,531	15	130,000	10.4	0.47	78.5	20.2
1918	27,735	25	133,000	14.6	0.42	92.5	20.7
1919	27,829	20	136,000	9.3	0.32	82.8	18.2
1920	27,973	48	130,000	9.8	0.35	76.0	25.0
1921	28,355	502 [†]	128,157	10.2	0.25	79.3	22.1
1922	28,661	72	129,000	10.6	0.34	70.4	18.9
1923	29,414	40	130,500	9.3	0.20	64.9	16.9
1924	29,685	90	132,000	9.6	0.19	79.4	16.0
1925	30,199	83	133,500	10.6	0.30	77.1	16.3
1926	31,034	111	135,000	9.7	0.15	68.9	15.7
1927	32,260	151	139,000 [°]	10.2	0.23	63.4	14.8
1928	38,474	175	161,600 [°]	9.6	0.34	65.7	14.4
1929	39,374	750	163,700	12.1	0.63	73.1	14.8
1930	40,519	800	165,800	10.1	0.32	57.0	14.5
1931	41,275	917	168,900	10.0	0.10	57.7	14.8
1932	45,781	1000	182,000 [°]	9.4	0.33	69.7	13.5

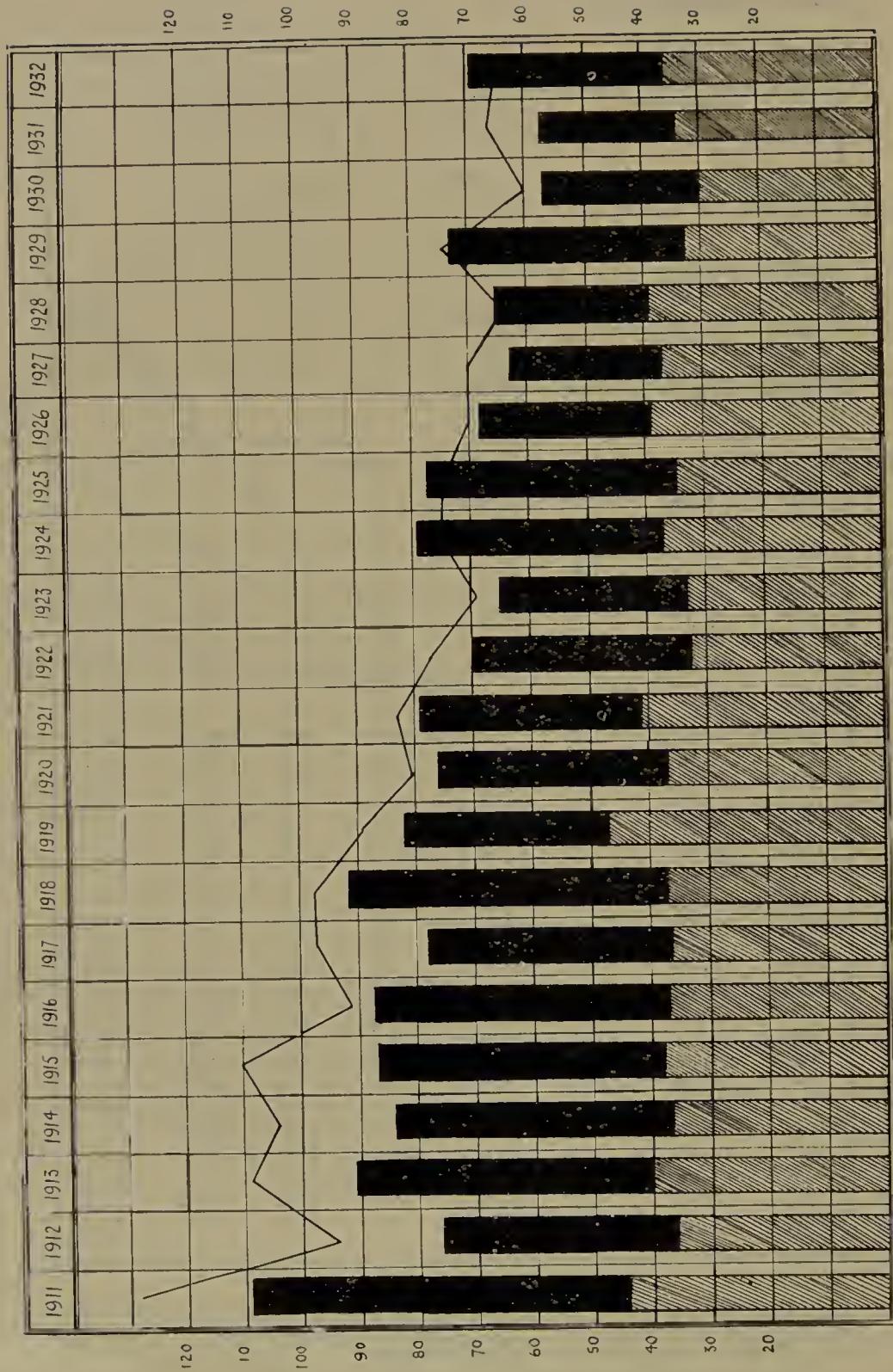
* This number includes all business offices, whether in dwelling houses or factories, if not occupied on the night the Census was taken.

† This number omits all business offices, factories, etc.

‡ The Census returns show unoccupied "dwellings"—not houses.

[°] In these years an extension of the City Boundaries took place.

CHART SHEWING THE INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000
BIRTHS IN COVENTRY.



The Infant Death Rate per 1000 births for the City is represented by the chimneys, the lined portion of which shows the death rate amongst newly-born babies (i.e. under 1 month old).

THE INFANT DEATH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES IS REPRESENTED BY THE LINE.

Hospital Policy

Municipal General Hospital

Domiciliary Medical Services

LOCAL HOSPITAL POLICY.

A special report on this subject was included in the 1931 Annual Report, and the policy therein stated was continued during 1932. Amicable co-operation between municipal and voluntary interests is the keynote.

Agreement between the Corporation and the Hospital Saturday Fund.

A former difficulty, as mentioned in previous Reports, concerned the matter of contributors to the Hospital Saturday Fund who were admitted to the Municipal Hospital and charged (according to Section 16 of the Local Government Act, 1929) for their maintenance therein. It was not unnatural that such contributors should consider their past payments to the Fund to constitute cover in respect of maintenance in hospital—no matter whether such maintenance was in the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital or in another hospital. The aggrieved contributors looked to the Hospital Saturday Fund to reimburse the Corporation in respect of their maintenance in the Municipal Hospital. This was a problem outstanding at the end of 1931. During 1932, meetings were convened between the Contributions Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee and representatives of the Hospital Saturday Fund, to discuss the matter. It is good to report that the outcome of these joint deliberations was successful, in that an agreement was reached whereby the Hospital Saturday Fund engaged to reimburse the Corporation in respect of each contributor to the Fund (and in respect of each dependant of a contributor) maintained in the Municipal Hospital. In this connection the rate of payment by the Fund is 1/1d. per day in respect of each eligible patient during the period of his or her maintenance in the last-named hospital. The agreement took effect as from 1st August, 1932 and has worked smoothly up to date. The new arrangement is precisely such as is anticipated by the part of Section 16 of the Local Government Act, 1929, which states that the Corporation "may by agreement with the governing body of any association or fund established for the purpose of providing benefits to members or other beneficiaries thereof, accept from the association or fund, in respect of the expenses incurred by the Council or Authority in the maintenance of any member or beneficiary of the association or fund, payment of such sums as may be provided by the agreement, in lieu of recovering the whole or any part of the said expenses from the member or beneficiary or from any person legally liable to maintain him."

GULSON ROAD MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Since the appropriation of the Hospital on April 1st, 1930, notable improvements have been recorded (see 1930 and 1931 Annual Reports) and the process of development was continued similarly during the year now under review.

New Maternity Unit.

The occupation of the new Nurses' Home on April 1st, 1931, rendered available for other use the old nurses' home vacated. A suitable part of the ground floor of the latter was utilized in 1931 as resident quarters for the two assistant medical officers at the hospital. During 1932 the whole of the first floor of the old nurses' home was adapted for the accommodation of maternity cases. In this connection plans were approved early in the year, and on April 25th, 1932, a tender was accepted for the basic structural alterations involved. In addition, extensive re-wiring work was done in connection with the electric lighting system, and suitable redecorations were subsequently necessary. These works, together with the new equipment provided, entailed a cost of approximately £1,000. For this eminently reasonable sum, a model compact maternity unit has been provided. The new accommodation comprises a series of two and one-bedded wards (21 beds in all) and two excellent labour wards. The unit, which was brought into use in October last, is well equipped and constitutes a pattern of hygiene. The new arrangement enables that maternity cases are accommodated in a separate block and not, as before, in congested quarters in the main hospital block. It is a notable advance. It is intended during the current year (1933) to establish an ante-natal clinic, to be held in the available remaining portion of the ground floor of the maternity block. The clinic, which will be supplementary to the main municipal ante-natal clinic at Barracks Square, will be available only to such expectant mothers as have booked maternity beds at the Municipal Hospital, and (for post-natal care) to mothers recently confined in the Hospital.

Staffing Arrangements.

As from April 1st, 1932, the visiting staff of the hospital was augmented by the appointment of a Visiting Surgeon for ear, nose and throat work. For particulars of hospital staff see pages 3 and 4.

Radium Therapy for Cancer.

On June 30th, 1932, the Public Health Committee sanctioned an arrangement whereby selected cancer cases may be transferred—at the cost of the Corporation, according to an approved scale of charges—from the Municipal Hospital to the National Radium Centre at Birmingham for special radium treatment.

Hospital Statistics.

BEDS AVAILABLE.	(a) for men 112.	Total 324.
	(b) for women 132. (Excluding cots in	
	(c) for children 80. maternity wards).	

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOMMODATION AND NUMBER OF BEDS
OCCUPIED AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

Classification of Wards.	No. of Wards.	BEDS.							
		Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.	
		Pro- vided.	Occu- pied.	Pro- vided.	Occu- pied.	Pro- vided.	Occu- pied.	Pro- vided.	Occu- pied.
Medical and Surgical	4	70	47	45	38	..	..	115	85
Chronic Sick ..	2	32	31	60	59	..	..	92	90
Children ..	2	..	..	..	..	80	54	80	54
Venereal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis ..	3*	10	11	6	3	..	2	16	16
Maternity ..	..	..	..	21	7	..	..	21	7
Other ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	112	89	132	107	80	56	324	252

* Verandahs.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,
1932.

		Year 1931	Year 1932
1.	Total No. of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	2,088	2,361
2.	No. of women confined in hospital	263	300
3.	No. of live births	256	282
4.	No. of still births	12	17
5.	No. of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under 4 weeks of age)	13	17
6.	No. of deaths among children under 1 year (including those given under preceding heading)	40	57
7.	No. of maternal deaths among women confined in hospital	5	3
8.	Total No. of deaths	387	407
9.	Total No. of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	1,742	1,924
10.	Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above :— No. of patients whose total stay was :— (a) four weeks or less	1,458	1,785
	(b) 4—13 weeks	462	426
	(c) over 13 weeks	209	120
11.	No. of beds occupied :— (a) average during the year	254	257
12.	No. of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)	500	636
13.	No. of abdominal sections	54	55

Attention is invited especially to the comparative figures for 1931 and 1932 under headings 1, 10 (a), 10 (c), and 12 above. The figures well indicate the increasing amount of acute work done in the hospital and the augmented annual "turn-over" of in-patients.

CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM
OR WHO DIED IN THE HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

Disease Groups.	Children (under 16 years)		Men and Women.	
	Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
A. Acute Infectious Disease	23	4	5	2
B. Influenza .. .. ..	..	1	5	2
C. Tuberculosis—				
Pulmonary .. .. ..	..	..	23	41
Non-Pulmonary	3	3	5	4
D. Malignant Disease .. .. ..	..	..	18	48
E. Rheumatism—				
(1) Acute Rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	8	1	8	1
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (Muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	1	..	10	..
(3) Chronic arthritis .. .. ..	..	..	12	..
F. Venereal Disease .. .. ..	..	1	33	6
G. Puerperal pyrexia .. .. ..	..	..	7	..
H. Puerperal fever—				
(a) Women confined in the hospital .. .. ..	..	..	..	1
(b) Admitted from outside .. .. ..	..	..	..	1
I. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth .. .. ..	..	8	54	3
J. Mental diseases—				
(a) Senile dementia .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other	2	..	16	..
K. Senile decay .. .. ..	..	..	10	3
L. Accidental injury and violence	10	..	59	13
<i>In respect of cases not included above.</i>				
M. Disease of Nervous System and Sense Organs ..	24	1	46	5
N. " " Respiratory System ..	386	20	108	30
O. " " Circulatory ..	6	..	79	144
P. " " Digestive ..	40	25	80	7
Q. " " Genito-urinary System ..	24	..	52	10
R. " " Skin ..	38	..	12	..
S. Other diseases	64	8	71	8
T. Mothers and Infants discharged from Maternity wards and not included in above figures	Mothers .. Infants 265	.. 7	317 ..	..
	—	—	—	—
Totals	894	78	1030	329

DETAILS OF OPERATIVE WORK PERFORMED
1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

<i>Abdominal.</i>	General Anæsthetic.	Spinal Anæsthetic.	Total.
Appendicectomy	... 29	Enterostomy ... 1	
Hernia ...	... 12		
Hydrocele ...	... 1		
Hæmorrhoids ...	... 3		
Cholecystectomy ...	... 2		
Gastrostomy ...	... 1		
Intussusception ...	... 1		
Perforated Gastric Ulcer	2		
Others ...	... 9		
	—	—	—
	60	1	61
	—	—	—
<i>Bones and Joints.</i>	General Anæsthetic.	Local Anæsthetic	Total.
Amputations ...	... 6	Dislocation ... 2	
Osteomyelitis ...	... 5		
Fractures ...	... 1		
Sequestrectomy ...	... 3		
Others ...	... 9		
	—	—	—
	24	2	26
	—	—	—
<i>Genito-Urinary.</i>	General Anæsthetic.	Spinal Anæsthetic.	Total
Circumcision ...	... 66	Excision of Testis ... 1	
Cystoscopy ...	... 4		
Suprapubic Cystotomy ...	1		
Nephrectomy ...	... 1		
Prostatectomy ...	... 1		
Amputation of penis ...	... 1		
Urethrotomy ...	... 2		
Others ...	... 3		
	—	—	—
	79	1	80
	—	—	—
<i>Gynaecological and Obstetrical.</i>	General Anæsthetic.	Spinal Anæsthetic.	Total
Curettage ...	... 22	Oophorectomy 1	
Induction of labour ...	... 1		
Hysterectomy ...	... 2		
Perineorrhaphy ...	... 2		
Cæsarian Section ...	... 2		
Salpingectomy ...	... 4		
Others ...	... 6		
	—	—	—
	39	1	40
	—	—	—

Nose, Throat and Ear.

	General Anæsthetic.		Local Anæsthetic.	Total.
Removal of Tonsils and Adenoids:				
(a) By Guillotine ...	326			
(b) By Dissection . .	40	...	...	1
Adenoids ...	8			
Sarcoma of nose ...	2			
Tracheotomy ...	1	...	...	1
Mastoid ...	10			
Pharyngeal abscess ...	2			
Maxillary antrum ...	1	...	...	2
Nasal septum ...	1	...	...	4
Paracentesis Tympanis...	1			
Frontal sinus ...	3	Oesophagoscopy	2	
Abscess of brain ...	2			
Direct Laryngoscopy ...	1	...	...	1
Others ...	3	...	...	2
	<hr/> 401		<hr/> 13	<hr/> 414

Thoracic.

	General Anæsthetic.		Local Anæsthetic	Total.
Empyema ...	6		1	
Estlander's Operation ...	1			
	<hr/> 7		<hr/> 1	<hr/> 8

Plastic.

	General Anæsthetic		Total.
Harelip ...	1		1

Other Operations.

General Anæsthetic.	Spinal Anæsthetic.	Local Anæsthetic.	Total
25	1	10	36

Totals.

Operations under general anæsthetics	...	636
" " spinal anæsthetics	...	4
" " local anæsthetics	...	26
	<hr/> Total	<hr/> 666

In addition there were 54 dental operations.

HOSPITAL COSTS.

Total No. of patient days	...	...	91,422
Average daily cost per patient (provisions)	1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.		

The expenditure on the hospital for the year ended 31st December, 1932, excluding capital charges, amounted to £28,605 2s. 6d., and the receipts for the same period totalled £3,765 18s. 6d. The latter sum includes £147 3s. 5d. received from the Hospital Saturday Fund during the period 1st August to 31st December, 1932.

District Medical Services (Medical Out-Relief).

The services in connexion with domiciliary medical assistance are administered by the Public Health Committee on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee. The work has proceeded smoothly during the year.

The following table shows the work of the four district medical officers during 1932 :—

	Medical Districts.				Total.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	
Nos. of sick persons seen ..	993	579	883	1044	3 499

Attendances at patients' homes 2,820

Attendance of patients at doctors' surgeries ... 1,691

Medicine supplied to 1,590

Of the total patients (3,499) seen by the district medical officers, 1,846 were in receipt of relief from the Public Assistance Committee.

Infectious and other Diseases

City and Pinley Hospitals
New Isolation Hospital

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Diphtheria. There were 113 cases of diphtheria notified in the City during the year under review, as compared with 198 in 1931. The 1932 mortality rate was 0.016, as against 0.065 for 1931. For England and Wales in 1932, the mortality rate was 0.06.

Of the 113 cases notified locally during the year, 106 were admitted to the City Hospital. In the schools, 175 children were immunized by the Schick method, while in addition there were 10 children immunized by general medical practitioners under the scheme inaugurated in 1930.

Scarlatina. The number of cases notified during the year was 232, as compared with 239 in 1931. The mortality rate was 0.011. For England and Wales in 1932, the mortality rate was 0.01.

Enteric. There were 4 cases notified during 1932, one less than in 1931. One death was registered as due to enteric during the year.

Small Pox (*Variola Minor*). No case of this disease occurred in the City during 1932. Some 73 selected cases of notified chicken-pox were visited by a medical officer of the Department, and in all cases the diagnosis of chicken-pox was sustained.

Vaccination. No vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the medical staff of the Department under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917. On page 32 appear the returns of the Vaccination Officer.

Pneumonia. During the year, 140 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 50 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia were notified. The corresponding figures for 1931 were 143 and 54 respectively. The deaths registered in 1932 from all forms of pneumonia numbered 91 as against 107 for the previous year.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica. Three cases of this disease were notified during the year, and 8 deaths were attributed to it.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. There were 17 cases notified in the City during the year, and 10 deaths were registered as due to the disease. The cases were sporadic in their incidence. Full particulars of each case were submitted to the Ministry of Health as a contribution to the general inquiry which is being conducted by the Central Department anent this disease.

Measles and Whooping Cough. These diseases are not notifiable locally. During the year there were 12 deaths from measles and 11 deaths from whooping-cough. During 1932, the practice was extended—in so far as available accommodation permitted—of admitting severe cases of measles and whooping-cough to the City Hospital in response to requests therefor by medical practitioners. In this connection 50 cases of measles and 7 cases of whooping-cough were so admitted.

Cancer. There were 201 deaths registered in the City as due to cancer during 1932 (as compared with 192 in 1931), of which 181 occurred in persons over 45 years of age, and 94 in those over 65 years of age. The accompanying tables give full information as to local cancer mortality.

CANCER—DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES IN PAST 10 YEARS
AND IN 1932.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	Decennial.	1932
											Total.	
0—1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·1
1—2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	·2
5—10	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	5	·5
10—15	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	·5
15—20	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	4	·4
20—25	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	12	1·2
25—35	2	1	1	3	2	5	4	1	4	2	25	2·5
35—45	14	5	9	8	6	10	12	10	23	8	125	10·5
45—55	26	26	29	35	29	26	42	41	31	41	326	32·6
55—60	20	14	23	31	27	20	36	29	30	30	260	26·0
60—65	26	26	30	18	28	24	33	33	37	30	285	28·5
65—75	31	38	41	41	35	48	46	70	52	54	456	45·6
75—85	13	8	12	14	15	20	18	23	21	20	164	16·4
85 & over	3	1	..	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	16	1·6
	135	123	148	153	145	156	200	213	201	192	1666	201
Death Rate	1·04	0·94	1·12	1·14	1·07	1·12	1·23	1·29	1·21	1·13		1·12
												1·10

CANCER.—DEATHS ANALYSED ACCORDING TO PARTS AFFECTED.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	10 Years Average.	1932
Cancer (total number)...	135	123	148	153	145	156	200	213	201	192	166·6	201
Cancer of Buccal Cavity	10	6	14	13	11	8	23	13	7	16	12·1	15
Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, etc.	48	38	40	48	42	39	51	63	59	54	48·2	
Cancer of Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	25	33	29	32	37	37	40	45	32	34	34·4	102
Cancer of Female Genital Organs	15	20	19	17	21	14	24	26	34	18	20·8	20
Cancer of the Breast ...	16	8	16	15	11	14	23	25	17	25	17·0	16
Cancer of the Skin ...	1	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	3	3	1·5	3
Cancer of other or un- specified organs ...	20	15	28	26	22	44	39	41	49	42	32·6	45

SUMMARY OF VACCINATION WORK FOR YEARS 1928-9-30-31 AND 32.

Certificates Received.

Notices Sent Out and Visits Made.

Year.	Births Notified.	Deaths Notified.	Successful Primary Certificates of Vaccination.	Exemption Certificates.	Postponement Certificates.	Insusceptible Certificates.	No. of cases notified to Vaccinators for Vaccination.	Default Notices.	Q. Notices requesting parents' compliance with the Act.	Visits and Re-visits made.	Per cent. Vacc.
1928	2427	181	558	1461	34	3	622	137	1486	1315	22.93
1929	2502	183	506	1617	52	2	648	186	1565	1537	20.22
1930	2477	144	561	1631	62	6	639	183	1515	1542	22.65
1931	2580	155	544	1737	49	12	629	124	1465	1349	21.09
1932	2474	179	459	1677	53	3	592	145	1390	1287	18.55

The number of unvaccinated children under 1 year of age who have been transferred into Coventry during 1932 = 19 (11 have since been vaccinated)

out of Coventry, 11 = 9 (2 have since been vaccinated).

In the year ended 31st December, 1932, there were 89 persons—other than children coming under the Act of 1867—who were vaccinated ; of these 84 were primary cases and 5 were re-vaccinations. (These figures relate only to the work of the Public Vaccinators).

NOTIFICATIONS IN THE VARIOUS
WARDS OF THE CITY
BY THE
A.F. GROUPS

† These are cases removed to Sanatoria only.

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c. :—City Hospital and Pinley (Small Pox) Hospital, Coventry : Warwickshire King Edward VII. Memorial and other Sanatoria (v. report).

THE CITY AND PINLEY HOSPITALS.

At the City Hospital 442 patients were treated during the year; 28 were under treatment on January 1st, 1932, and 414 were admitted during the period under review.

At the Pinley Small Pox Hospital 15 patients were treated, 13 being admitted during 1932. There were 2 patients remaining under treatment at the end of 1931. All the cases in question were out-of-City cases.

The admissions to the Hospitals were made up as follows :—

City Cases.—Scarlet Fever, 199; Diphtheria, 106; Enteric, 2; Measles, 50; Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 22; other, 15.

Foleshill Rural District (prior to April, 1932).—Diphtheria, 2; Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 4.

Bedworth Urban District.—Scarlet Fever, 9; Diphtheria, 1; Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 3; Paratyphoid, 1.

Nuneaton B.—
Nuneaton R.D.— } Small-pox, 13.

In addition, 3 sick staff were admitted to the City Hospital; Scarlet Fever, 1; Diphtheria, 1; Quinsey, 1.

DISEASE.

					In Hospital Jan. 1, 1932	Admitted during 1932.	Total.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1933	Fatality per cent of completed cases
CITY HOSPITAL.											
Scarlet Fever	15	196	211	177	2	32	1·11				
,, .. and Chicken Pox ..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	
,, .. and Diphtheria ..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	
Urticaria }	Sent in	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Specific Rash }	as	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Food Rash }	Scarlet Fever	3	3	3	..	..	..	
Diphtheria	13	91	104	71	4	29	5·3				
Tonsillitis }	Sent in	9	9	9	..	..	..	
Quinsy }	as	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Vincents Angina }	Diphtheria	1	1	1	..	..	..	
"Carriers"		7	7	7	..	..	..	
Measles	47	47	45	2							
,, and Chicken Pox ..	..	1	1	1	..					
,, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	6·0			
,, and Generalised Surgical Emphysema .. ..	..	1	1	1	..					
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	23	23	8	13	2	61·9					
Tuberculous Meningitis }	Sent	1	1	1	..						
Cerebral Abscess }	in as	1	1	..	1						
Pneumococcal Meningitis }	C.S.M.	1	1	..	1						
Other Diseases		3	3	3	..						
Whooping Cough	7	7	7	..	..	..		
Erysipelas	3	3	3	..	..	..		
Paratyphoid Fever	2	2	2	..	..	..		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	{ Sent in as Enteric	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Mumps	1	1	1	..	..	..		
Other Diseases	4	4	4	..	..	..		
	414	442	355	..	..				
Sick Staff { Quinsy	1	1	1	..	..	..		
Diphtheria	1	1	1	..	..	..		
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	..	..	..		
	28	417	445	358	24	63	6·28				
		445			445						

PINLEY HOSPITAL

Small Pox	2	13	15	15
--------------------	---	----	----	----	----	----	----

Diphtheria. There were 109 cases of this disease (including 7 "carriers") admitted to the City Hospital during the year. This is a reduction of 71 on the figure for 1931. There were 4 deaths during the year, as compared with 11 in the previous year.

Tonsillectomy was carried out in 4 cases in which the ordinary methods of treatment had failed to eliminate virulent Klebs Loeffler bacilli from the throats after a reasonable period.

It is the routine practice prior to discharge to obtain three consecutive negative swabs of the nose and throat. Injections of antitoxin are given intramuscularly, except when the urgency and severity of the cases call for more rapid action, in which event recourse is had to the intravenous route. Desensitisation is effected when necessary by a small initial dose of the serum subcutaneously. Camphor hypodermically has been favoured as a cardiae stimulant, but several other drugs are in vogue according to the types of symptoms manifested.

Tracheotomy was performed on three cases, two of which ended fatally. The latter were very severe cases admitted late in the course of the disease.

Scarlet Fever. 208 scarlet fever patients were admitted during 1932, as compared with 229 in the previous year. The disease generally was mild in type, but began to assume a somewhat more virulent form during the latter part of the year.

Such complications as were encountered were not of a serious nature. Tonics during convalescence were administered to anaemic, under-nourished and rickety children, with salutary results.

The seemingly inevitable "return cases" occurred on rare occasions despite all precautions. The common cause of such return cases was the onset—initial or recurrent—of a rhinorrhœa or otorrhœa in a patient after his or her discharge from hospital. It is likely that the removal of tonsils and adenoids in selected cases prior to their discharge from hospital conduces to a diminished "return case" incidence.

Anti-scarlatina serum was given to the more severe cases. The serum appeared to lessen the immediate symptoms, although it was less convincing in the matter of reducing the incidence of complications.

Two cases of scarlet fever admitted during the year ended fatally. One case, aged 20 years, arrived in hospital with a high temperature and in a state of delirium, and died within a few hours, despite the intravenous administration of anti-scarlatina serum. The other case, 5 years of age, suffered from pneumonia in addition, and lived but 48 hours after admission.

Measles. There were 50 cases of this disease admitted during the period under review, 3 of which proved fatal. Of the latter, two succumbed to pneumonia. The third died after nearly three weeks from pulmonary tuberculosis—the bacilli being isolated from the sputum.

One case of measles (which recovered) exhibited a generalised surgical emphysema during the course of the disease. This

is so unusual that the case was made the subject of a contribution to the literature.

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. This formidable disease accounted for 13 of the 24 deaths occurring in the hospital during the year. There were 29 cases admitted as cerebro-spinal meningitis, of which 23 cases were confirmed in that diagnosis. Of the latter, 13 proved fatal.

The basic treatment carried out was constituted by repeated removal of cerebro-spinal fluid by lumbar-puncture, together with the appropriate administration of anti-meningococcal serum. As in diphtheria, the important factor lies in the early recognition of these cases, in order that they may be isolated and receive the serum without undue delay. One severe case upon whom a "dry" lumbar puncture was done, eventually made a complete recovery following the withdrawal of cerebro-spinal fluid by cisternal puncture. One case transferred from another hospital as cerebro-spinal fever, proved upon post-mortem examination to be cerebral abscess resulting from an old ear disease.

Small Pox. During the first half of the year there were 13 patients admitted, all of whom came from the Nuneaton district. The ages of the patients ranged from 9 to 50 years, the mean age being 23; 8 were males and 5 females. The disease was of the modified type and there was a rise of temperature in but two of the patients, and then only during the first few days of the disease. These latter were the oldest of those attacked, their respective ages being 50 years and 39 years, and they also had the greatest number of pocks namely 2,367 and 581 respectively. The smallest number of pocks noted in a case was 20; the average number of pocks for all patients was 236.

The aggregate distribution of the pocks was as follows:— Neck 2 per cent., head and face 19 per cent., arms 27 per cent., legs 30 per cent., trunk 22 per cent. In each case the distribution of the rash was centrifugal. None of the patients had been vaccinated previously. All made a complete recovery.

City Hospital Staff. The staff at the end of the year consisted of 1 Matron; 1 Deputy-Matron and Sister Tutor; 3 Sisters; 12 Nurses, and 15 Domestics. This is a reduction of one nurse as compared with the previous year. Each newcomer to the staff (both nursing and domestic) is Schick tested, and if found to be susceptible to diphtheria is subsequently immunized. A total of 9 were accordingly tested in this way, 4 of whom were immunized on being ascertained as Schick positive. New arrivals amongst the nursing staff are not detailed for duty in the diphtheria wards until either they are shown to be Schick negative, or are duly immunized.

It is pleasing to note that success attended all the nurses from the Hospital who took the State Fever Examinations during the year.

Disinfection and Ambulance Stations. The following figures represent the disinfection and ambulance work done during the year :—

Visits made to houses wherein infectious disease was suspected or notified	...	...	1,820
Patients removed to City Hospital	...	...	406
Sick-rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying			910
Articles disinfected by steam	...	...	6,340
Mileage of ambulances	...	...	13,600

The mileage covered by the ambulances shows an increase of nearly 4,000 miles over the figure for the previous year. This is largely due to the extension of the City boundary on April 1st, 1932.

Hospital Costs.

The maximum number of patients in the City Hospital at any time during the year was 63; and the minimum 19. The average throughout the year was 30.

The current expenses of the City Hospital (including capital charges) during the last financial year ended 31st March, 1932, amounted to £7,431 18s. od.; those for the Pinley Hospital to £295 7s. 11d.

During the same period, the sum of £406 14s. 8d. was received on account of admission of patients to the City Hospital from outside areas, and £159 was similarly received in connexion with Pinley Hospital.

The current expenses (excluding capital charges) of the two hospitals for the year ended 31st December, 1932, totalled £6,544 16s. 4d. for the City Hospital, and £456 1s. od. for the Pinley Hospital, and the income £320 and £150 respectively for the two hospitals.

For the City Hospital the sum above stated for maintenance expenses, divided among the number of patients treated, amounted to 82/7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per head per week.

NEW ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

A recapitulation of the history of the hospital scheme will doubtless be convenient to the reader. The old City Isolation Hospital, which is to be superseded, is situate in Stoney Stanton Road, and its precincts abut on those of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. The proximity of the two hospitals and the need for extending the last-named, induced the governing body of the voluntary hospital to enter into negotiations with the Corporation in 1927-9 with a view to purchase by the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital of the existing City Hospital. The resultant parleys concluded later in an agreement to purchase for the sum of £65,000, completion to be on March 31st, 1934. This of necessity entailed the inauguration of the present scheme

for a new City Isolation Hospital. The site described below was duly appropriated for its present purpose in November, 1930, following the receipt of sanction thereto by the Ministry of Health subsequent to a Local Inquiry by the Central Department in October, 1930. In the architectural competition subsequently held in connection with the hospital scheme, there were 161 sets of plans submitted to the appointed assessor, Mr. Stanley Hall, F.R.I.B.A. The winning plans were those of Mr. Stanley Atkinson (of Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson and Guthrie, Architects, 61, South Molton Street, W.1), who was accordingly, in May, 1931, appointed architect for the new hospital. In September, 1931, the architect prepared the working drawings, and by the end of November, 1931, the bills of quantities were completed by the appointed quantity surveyors, Messrs. Selby and Sanders, London. Towards the end of the year (1931) tender invitations were issued.

Progress during 1932. On January 28th of the year under review, the tender of Messrs. W. H. Jones, Ltd., Coventry, was duly accepted—the accepted tender for building is £113,500. The total cost of the new hospital, including architect's and quantity surveyor's fees and like items (but excluding site), will be £123,500. In this connection loan sanction was accorded by the Ministry of Health on May 13th, 1932. Building work was commenced on the site in August, 1932. The official Foundation Stone Ceremony was performed by the then Mayor (Alderman Vincent Wyles, J.P.), on October 10th, 1932. By the year end the hospital buildings were well under way.

The Hospital Site. The site comprises $25\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land at Whitley, situate in the large angle formed by London Road and Humber Road. It is bounded on two sides by the last-mentioned public roads, on one side by allotment gardens, and on the remaining side by open fields. The distance of the site from the City centre is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The site has an open situation and a slope which affords a general southerly exposure. It has proved itself well suited to its purpose.

The New Hospital. A plan of the hospital appears as a frontispiece to this Report. The essential features of the accommodation in course of provision are as follows:—

- (i). *Administrative Buildings.*
 - (a) Administrative block; (b) staff home; (c) medical superintendent's house; (d) kitchens and stores; (e) porter's lodge; (f) staff cottages.
- (ii). *Hospital Proper (148 beds).*
 - (a) Five main ward blocks; (b) cubicle ward block; (c) operating unit; (d) dispensary; (e) laboratory.
- (iii). *Technical Services.*
 - (a) Boiler-house; (b) laundry; (c) disinfecting plant; (d) garages for ambulances, etc.

Tuberculosis

TUBERCULOSIS.

The work of the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee for Tuberculosis has again proceeded smoothly during the year under review.

During 1932, 217 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 44 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in the City.* In addition 10 cases (5 pulmonary; 5 non-pulmonary) came to notice other than by way of formal notification. There were 141 deaths registered as due to pulmonary tuberculosis, and 19 due to other forms of the disease, giving a death-rate of 0.77 for pulmonary and a rate of 0.87 for all forms of tuberculosis. The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths was 10:160.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases of Tuberculosis and Deaths from the Disease during 1932.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
1 ..	..	..	4	3	..	..	1	1
5 ..	1	3	7	5	2	1	1	..
10 ..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	1
15 ..	14	24	1	1	5	10	1	..
20 ..	17	23	2	2	6	12	2	1
25 ..	32	24	3	3	12	16	2	..
35 ..	18	6	2	3	11	9	1	3
45 ..	29	4	1	..	26	10	1	1
55 ..	10	6	..	..	9	9	..	..
65 or over	1	3	..	..	2	1	..	..
Totals ..	123	94	25	19	73	68	12	7

* Resultant upon the Boundary Extension on 1st April, 1932, 26 further cases (18 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary) were transferred from the added area to City records.

Tuberculosis Live Register.

The work of revising the Register of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis was completed during the year. This has entailed a volume of enquiries by home visitation and otherwise concerning the histories and fates of old cases. It can now be reported that the Register is correct and finally up-to-date. The numbers on the Register as at 31st December, 1932, were 715 pulmonary and 101 non-pulmonary. By contrast, the numbers on 31st December, 1930, were 1,200 and 528 respectively.

Live Register of Tuberculosis Patients.

	Pulmonary Cases.			Non-Pulmonary Cases.			Total Cases (All Forms).		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1. No. on Register at 31/12/31 ...	521	397	918	290	246	536	811	643	1454
2. Cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge) in 1932	134	106	240	30	27	57	164	133	297
	655	503	1158	320	273	593	975	776	1751
3. Cases removed from Register in 1932	239	204	443	274	218	492	513	422	935
Register at 31/12/1932 ...	416	299	715	46	55	101	462	354	816

The Work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Dr. J. McG. Williams, the Tuberculosis Officer, reports as below :—

“ During 1932 the number of new Coventry patients, including 12 tuberculosis transfers from other areas, examined at or in connection with the Dispensary was 924, as compared with 889 in 1931 and 854 in 1930.

Of the 924 patients examined, 828 attended the Dispensary and 96 were examined in their homes. The total attendances of Coventry patients at the Dispensary amounted to 4,393, and 147 home visits to old patients were made during the year. In 1931, the total number of attendances was 4,203, and in 1930, 4,053.

The Dispensary is open on Tuesdays from 5—8 p.m., and on Fridays from 2—5 p.m., but patients can be seen on other days by appointment, and during 1932 the Dispensary was frequently open on other days for the examination of contacts and old patients, and for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

The only changes in the medical staff occurred at the Memorial Sanatorium. Several medical men held the posts of Senior and Junior Medical Officers during the year. Particulars of the changes have been reported to the House Committee.

On the 1st April the area of the City of Coventry was increased, and thirty-two (32) patients were transferred from Warwickshire to Coventry. New patients from the added area are now counted as Coventry patients.

In addition to the following tables, which give the usual information about Coventry patients dealt with under the Joint Committee's scheme, further tables will be found in the appendix to this report :—

New Patients—

Adults	Male	..	336	924*	Pulmonary	..	188
	Female	..	334		Non-Pulmonary	..	28
Children	Male	..	120		Not Tuberculous	..	707
	Female	..	134		Doubtful (under observa- tion 31st Dec., 1932).	..	1

* Including 12 transfers from other areas, all tuberculous.

	On Dispensary Treatment 1st January, 1932.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1932.	Total.
Adults ..	3	11	14
Children ..	0	0	0

Contacts Examined.	Tuberculous.	Not Tuberculous.	Doubtful—under observation.
354	9	345	0

Contacts.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Over 15	65	110	175
Under 15	80	99	179

Attendances of Coventry patients ... 4,393¹

Attendances of County patients ... 958²

5,351

¹ Including 103 attendances for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

² Including 27 attendances for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

Stage of Disease (New Cases).

Tubercle Bacilli not present.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.				Doubtful under observation.	Not Tuberculous.	Total.
	Tubercle Bacilli present.			Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3							
24	39	68	57	17	5	2	4	1	707	924
	188			28						

The 707 non-tuberculous cases are not included in the following tables:—

Age Periods (New Cases).

0-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.	35-40.	40-45.	45-50.	50-55.	55-60.	Over 60.	Total.
10	4	6	42	44	31	18	16	8	18	5	6	8	216

Condition of Teeth (New Cases).

Good, up to 4 Decayed.	More than 4 Decayed.	Pyorrhœa Alveolaris	Dentures, Partial or Complete.	Total.
117	32	22	45	216

Family History of Tuberculosis (New Cases).

Near Relative(s) Tuberculous.	Distant Relative(s) Tuberculous.	No Relatives Tuberculous.	Total.
58	22	136	216

Sputum Examinations.—Two thousand two hundred and fourteen (2,214) specimens of sputum were examined in the laboratory at the Dispensary, and 74 specimens were sent to the Lister Institute. The sputum of 164 of the definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis contained tubercle bacilli, ten patients had no sputum, and the sputum of 14 patients was negative.

Institutional Treatment.—Information concerning the number of admissions and discharges, average length of stay, and institutions made use of during the year, is given in the following tables:—

Sanatoria :—		Admissions.	Discharges.
Memorial	... ...	162	161
Hospitals :—			
Manfield (Northamptonshire)		5	5
Paybody Convalescent Home, Allesley	... ...	2	2
St. Cross, Rugby	... ...	3	1
Warwickshire Orthopædic	... ...	1	0
		173	169

Deaths in Institutions (included in Discharges) :—

Manfield Hospital	...	...	1
Memorial Sanatorium	...	...	14
			15

Average duration of treatment, all institutions 27.8 weeks

Average duration of treatment, Memorial Sanatorium 25.1 weeks

Details as to the immediate results of treatment will be found on page 50.

Contributions by Patients.—The Treasurer informs me that the total amount received from Warwickshire and Coventry patients was £366 11s. od. The amount received in 1931 was £298 6s. 9d.; in 1930, £479 12s. 6d.; and in 1929, £443 7s. 10d.

Examinations of 778 patients were carried out with a view to ascertaining their working capacity. The following table gives the number at work, the number fit for light work, and the number not working and unfit for work of any kind :—

Doing some work at date of examination.	Not working, but fit for light work.	Unfit for work of any kind.	Total
363	84	331	778
46.7%	10.8%	42.5%	

Contacts.—Routine examination of contacts was continued, and, as usual, little difficulty was experienced in arranging the examinations. It was found that 9 persons out of 354 examined were tuberculous. Further particulars will be found in the tables earlier in this Report and in Table I, page 49.

Dispensary Treatment.—The number of patients who attended the Dispensary for some form of treatment during the year was 14. The total attendances were 129.

X-Ray Examinations.—There were 1,069 X-Ray Examinations of Coventry patients during 1932. Of these, 1,043 were

screen examinations, and 26 photographs. All these examinations were of the chest. In 1931 the number of X-Ray examinations was 1,022.

Shelters.—The Joint Committee continued to make use of the shelters owned by the City Council, as in previous years. On the 31st December, 1932, 12 of the Coventry shelters were in use. During the year 4 shelters were removed on ceasing to be required, and 5 shelters were erected at new addresses.

Children.—Two hundred and fifty-four (254) children up to the age of 15 were examined at or in connection with the Dispensary. Of these, three were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 15 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The pulmonary cases were classified into T.B. —, 2; Stage 3, T.B. +, 1.

Dental Treatment.—Particulars of the dental treatment given at the Memorial Sanatorium appear in the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent. Five patients on Domiciliary treatment had dental treatment during the year.

After Care.—Efforts were made to obtain suitable employment, clothing and financial help for necessitous cases, on the same lines as in previous years. There were 333 applications for help.

The Tuberculosis Nurse dealt with the cases as follows:—

Financial help	...	...	...	92
Clothing supplied	...	...	...	59
Nursing arrangements	...	...	...	50
Admitted to Convalescent Homes (14) and Orphans' Homes (6)	...	...	...	20
Social Service	...	...	...	52
Coal Tickets obtained	...	...	...	39
Employment found	...	...	...	2
Unable to help	...	...	...	19
				333

The sum of £57 11s. 10d. was given by charitable societies and private individuals, and weekly grants in money and kind were made to seven patients.

The Tuberculosis Nurse made 327 visits to patients' homes, 41 of these being to discharged ex-service men, and the Health Visitors paid 1,924 such visits, of which 26 were to discharged soldiers and sailors.

Extra Nourishment.—The Joint Committee continued to grant extra nourishment to suitable cases. Their expenditure must not exceed £2 per 1,000 of the population of their area. During the year the Committee provided extra nourishment for 60 Coventry patients. The Treasurer informs me that £337 0s. 4½d. was spent on extra nourishment for Coventry patients, and £404 10s. 2½d. for Warwickshire patients during the year.

In 1931 the amount spent for the whole Joint Committee's area was £792 8s. 2d., and in 1930, £666 18s. 8d. Cases of extreme poverty which can only be dealt with by the Public Assistance Committee are referred to that Committee.

Payment of Patients' Travelling Expenses.—The Joint Committee have power to pay the travelling expenses of necessitous patients between their homes and Dispensaries and Sanatoria. During the year the sum of 1/9 was spent on Coventry patients. This amount does not take into account any expenses in connection with the ambulance at the Memorial Sanatorium.

Co-operation with the General Practitioners continued on a satisfactory basis. The number of reports on insured persons received from panel practitioners during the year was:—On Form G.P. 17 (initial report), 87; on Form G.P. 36 (progress report), 609; total, 696. In 1931 the numbers were respectively:—100, 573, 673.

Orthopaedic and Light Treatment.—The number of attendances of patients under the care of the Joint Committee at the Orthopaedic Clinic was 243. In 1931 it was 250. Light treatment for those patients needing it is given in the out-patient department of the Sanatorium. The number of attendances of these patients during 1932 was 47, and in 1931 it was 59.

— The following information relating to the incidence of, and the deaths from tuberculosis, and the provision made for the treatment of this disease, is taken from the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health, and may be of interest.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis fell from 56,334 in 1921 to 54,596 in 1931, while the number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis increased from 15,368 in 1921 to 18,378 in 1931. There has been, however, a steady fall in the number of non-pulmonary cases since 1925 (in which year 20,667 patients were notified) the number for 1931, for instance, being 292 less than that for 1930. The number of deaths registered from tuberculosis in England and Wales fell from 42,678 in 1921 to 35,818 in 1931. The deaths in 1931 were 73 more than in 1930.

In England, at the end of December, 1931, tuberculosis work was being carried out in 462 approved Dispensaries, excluding out-patient departments of Hospitals and clinics for special forms of treatment. The number of approved Residential Institutions on that date was 537, providing 26,918 beds.

TABLE I
Annual Return showing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary
during the year 1932.

TABLE II.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely Tuberculous patient, discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis

THE MEMORIAL SANATORIUM.

The essential information contained in the 1932 Annual Report on the above by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Corydon Budge, is given below:—

“TABLE I.

Warwickshire Patients.

		In Inst. on Jan. 1st 1932	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Inst.	In Inst. on Dec. 31st 1932
No. of Patients	Adults { M.	47	65	68	14	30
	F.	34	63	49	11	37
	Children ...	24	12	11	..	25
No. of Observation Cases	Adults { M.	..	3	3	..	..
	F.	1	4	5	..	..
	Children ...	..	3	2	..	1
Total ...	..	106	150	138	25	93

Coventry Patients.

		Adults { M.	90	90	11	36
		F.	64	48	3	43
		Children ...	4	5	...	8
No. of Observation Cases	Adults { M.	...	1	1	..	..
	F.	...	2	2	..	..
	Children ...	...	1	1	..	..
Total ...	...	86	162	147	14	87

“TABLE II.

Warwickshire Patients.

Return showing the results of subsequent observation of cases discharged as doubtfully tuberculous.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis.			For Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.			Totals	
	Stay under 4 weeks	Stay over 4 weeks		Stay under 4 weeks	Stay over 4 weeks			
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Tuberculous	2	..	1	..	1	..	2 1 3 2
Non-tuberculous	1	1	..	..	1 1 ..
Doubtful	1	..	..	1	..	..	1 1 ..
Totals	1	2	..	1	3	..	2 3 5 2

Coventry Patients.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis.			For Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.			Totals
	Stay under 4 weeks		Stay over 4 weeks	Stay under 4 weeks		Stay over 4 weeks	
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Tuberculous ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1 2 1
Non-tuberculous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doubtful ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1 2 1

TABLE III.

STAGES OF DISEASE.

Warwickshire Patients.

Class Tubercle Bacilli minus	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Non- Pulmonary	Observation
14	9	63	32	10	10
Warwickshire Total 138					

Coventry Patients.

Class Tubercle Bacilli minus	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Non- Pulmonary	Observation
7	24	67	42	3	4
Coventry Total 147					

TABLE IV.

Condition on Discharge.

WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

Quiescent.	Non-Quiescent.	Died.	Observation.
40	88	25	10
Warwickshire Total 163			

COVENTRY PATIENTS.

28	115	14	4
Coventry Total 161			

TABLE V.

Duration of Stay.

WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

No. of patients discharged during 1932, who had more than 12 months treatment	22
" " "	50
" " "	45
" " "	36
No. of observation cases discharged during 1932 who had under 4 weeks' observation	4
" " "	6
Total ..	163

COVENTRY PATIENTS.

No. of patients discharged during 1932, who had more than 12 months treatment	11
" " " " " " 6-12 " "	62
" " " " " " 3-6 " "	58
" " " " " " under 3 " "	26
No. of observation cases discharged during 1932 who had under 4 weeks' ob- servational	2
" " " " " more than 4 " "	2
Total	161

Average duration of stay of Warwickshire patients 28.8 weeks.
 " " " Coventry " 25.1 "

(9) *Laboratory.*—The total number of sputum examinations was 1588. The total number of Pathological examinations made was 81. 2 animal inoculations have been performed.

(10) *X-Ray Work*.—During the year there were made:—
3621 Screen examinations.
312 Photographs.

(11) *Treatment.*—During the year :—

130 patients were treated by Artificial Pneumothorax.

14 , , , , Lopion.
15

12 " " " gold chlor
32 " " " the Artificial Sun

38 by Artificial Sunlight.
3 with Tuberculin

3 " " " " *Autogenou*

2 " " " *Brocholine.*

2 " " " Fraisse's F

Number of Attendances made by Out-patients for special

Number of Attendances made by Out-patients for special treatment and examinations :—

817 attendances for treatment by Artificial Pneumothorax.

477 " " " " " Sunlight.

57 " " " " of Larynx.

22 " " " by gas replacement
1 " " " exploratory purpose

1386 Total attendances

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.—During the year 1932, 38 patients were treated by artificial light, the cases being as follows :—

Lupus	7 adults and 2 children.
Tuberculous Abdomen	4 " 6 "
," Joints	3 "
Sinus (Rectal)	6 "
Chilblains	10 "

Throughout the year under review, all the activities of the Sanatorium have been vigorously pursued. The slight cases of disease have been encouraged to undergo the lengthy period of treatment necessary; the intermediate cases have all been considered with a view to utilising fully the experience of recent years in active therapy by artificial pneumothorax, and allied methods, and by gold compounds; it has again been found that much can be done towards staying the march of the disease."

Venereal Diseases

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Venereal Diseases Centre at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital saw a wonted activity during the year. At the end of 1932 there were 184 males and 176 females under treatment or observation at the clinic. The accompanying tables set out the various details of the year's work.

In regard to treatment of venereal disease by private medical practitioners, there are 20 of the latter on the approved local list, and therefore eligible to receive free supplies of salvarsan substitutes. In this connection 367 doses of novarsenobillon, 102 doses of stabilarsan, 6 doses of sulphostab, 24 doses of neo-salvarsan, 75 doses of neo-kharsivan, and 27 doses of other approved drugs were supplied during the year.

The effectual treatment of venereal diseases is also a measure of prevention, for cases are thereby rendered non-infective and sources of propagation are thus removed. Adequate treatment of the infected female during pregnancy is preventive in respect of congenital syphilis and gonorrhœal ophthalmia in the child. But the subject of venereal disease prevention covers an unusually wide field, as will be appreciated from the fact that possible preventive measures fall within the following four categories, viz. :—
 (a) social measures calculated to prevent or suppress irregular sex relationship; (b) measures which, assuming the partial failure of the first group, seek to provide means whereby intercourse, as far as possible, may be rendered medically safe; (c) new legislation, and (d) the provision of sufficient facilities for the skilled treatment of venereal disease already acquired.

Social measures directed against venereal disease include religious teaching, popular instruction in biology and social hygiene, and the wide provision of wholesome recreational facilities for young people. Educative work, based on the "biological approach," is all-important in schools and in other congregations of youth. Social hygiene is a difficult subject to expound to young people, and a first essential clearly is to indicate to the teachers and youth-leaders themselves the correct avenues to the subject. To this end, a series of lectures on "Methods of Instruction in Social Hygiene" was arranged locally during the year. Particulars of these are given in the section of this Report dealing with the School Medical Service (see page 123).

16. Pathological Work :—	Microscopical				Serum 'tests	
	for spirochetes	for gonococci	Wassermann	Others for Syphilis	for Gonorrhœa	
(a) Number of Specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the Treatment Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	29	424	398	2	131	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

A. Number of cases in Item 3 from each area found to be suffering from :—	County Borough or County in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings	County Borough of Warwickshire	County Borough of Coventry	Total	*Name of County or County Borough (or County in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings	
					County Borough of Warwickshire	County Borough of Coventry
Syphilis	...	111	23	134	B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	13431
Soft Chancre	C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	273
Gonorrhœa	...	130	31	161	D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area	3187
Conditions other than venereal	...	69	15	84		487
Total	...	310	63	379		3574

* Name of County or County Borough (or County in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings

Maternity and Child Welfare

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There are now 10 maternity and child welfare centres operating in the City. Of these, 9 are assisted voluntary centres, of which the Walsgrave Centre and the Binley Centre came into the City on April 1st, 1932, in pursuance of the Coventry Extension Act, 1931. The Public Health Department supplies nursing services to all the voluntary centres and medical services to five of them. Happy relationships exist between municipal and voluntary enterprise, and partnership between the two is complete. There are two ante-natal clinics, one municipal and one voluntary.

The various centres in the City, with times and places of meeting, are set out below.

I.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Centre.	Day of Meeting.	Hours.
Barrack Square (Main Municipal Centre)	Each afternoon Monday to Friday	2—4.30 p.m.
“Dunsmoor,” 55, Holyhead Road ...	Wednesday and Friday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
Leicester Causeway, St. Mark’s Parish Room...	Monday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
Lower Stoke, Parish Room, Bray’s Lane	Tuesday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
Holbrooks, Wesleyan Chapel, Narrow Lane, nr. Loekhurst Lane	Alternate Wednesday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
Stoke Heath, Church Room, Heath Road	Wednesday afternoons	2—4.30 p.m.
Longford. Drill Hall, Hurst Road ...	Alternate Thursday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
Tile Hill, Tile Hill and Westwood Memorial Hall ...	Wednesday afternoons	2—4.30 p.m.
Walsgrave, Congregational School Room, Woodway Lane ...	Alternate Wednesday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.
Binley, Grange Avenue, Binley ...	Alternate Tuesday afternoons ...	2—4.30 p.m.

II.—ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Clinic.	Day of Meeting.	Hours.
Barrack Square	... ... Every Friday afternoon	2.30—4.30 p.m.
“Dunsmoor,” 55, Holyhead Road	2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings in each month...	6.30 p.m.

Municipal Welfare Centre, Barrack Square.

The following figures relate to attendances at the Centre during 1932:—

Total number of individual cases who attended	... ... ...	2,051	Infants under 1 year—1,016. Children 1-5 years—1,036.
Total number of attendances (mother and baby count as one) ...	... ...	19,994	Infants under 1 year—9,304. Children 1-5 years—10,690.
Total number of new babies and children who attended	... ...	996	
Average attendance per week	... ...	385	
Number of sessions held	... ...	249	

DOCTOR'S CONSULTATIONS.

(These figures are included in the above):—

New cases seen	... ... ...	861
Total number of consultations	... ...	1,709

Maternity outfits are provided for those requiring them.

As in previous years, by arrangement with the Education Committee, selected girls between the ages of 13 and 14 years attended at the Centre as part of their domestic science course. In this connection 146 girls attended during the year.

Assisted Voluntary Centres.

There are nine assisted voluntary Centres, viz. :—

(a) Dunsmoor	Coventry Voluntary Welfare Centres.
(b) Leicester Causeway	
(c) Lower Stoke	
(d) Stoke Heath	Each conducted by a Voluntary Committee.
(e) Holbrook Lane	
(f) Longford	
(g) Tile Hill	
(h) Walsgrave	
(i) Binley	

The following figures relate to the work of the voluntary centres during 1932, viz. :—

Assisted Voluntary Centre.	No of Sessions held.	No. of New Cases attending.	No. of Individual Cases attending.		Total No. of Attendances (Mother and Baby count as one).
			Under 1 year	1—5 years	
Dunsmoor ..	95	805	186	898	5597
Leicester Causeway ..	47	137	91	189	2616
Lower Stoke ..	48	212	135	237	3739
Holbrooks ..	25	182	144	200	2150
Stoke Heath ..	47	176	170	115	2975
Longford ..	23	83	142	58	1125
Tile Hill ..	42	58	50	44	874
*Walsgrave ..	24	15	15	33	448
*Binley ..	18	47	35	41	624
Totals ..	869	1215	968	1815	20148

* Added to the City on April 1st, 1932, by boundary extension.

Ante-Natal Services.

Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic.

This clinic is conducted by Mr. S. A. Ballantyne, a gynaecological specialist, and sessions are held once weekly on Friday afternoons. There was a notable increase in the number of cases attending the clinic during the year under review.

Sessions ..	...	...	...	...	52
Total attendances ..	...	...	...	1,476	
Average attendance per session			...	28	
Number of new cases attending			...	614	

Voluntary Ante-Natal Clinic, Dunsmoor (Coventry Voluntary Welfare Centres).

Dr. Humpherson kindly conducted this clinic in an honorary capacity during the year, and thanks are again extended to her for this service.

Sessions held ..	...	...	...	23
Total attendances ..	...	...	...	350
Average attendance per session			...	15
Number of new cases attending			...	122

Maternity Beds.

The following figures relate to maternity cases admitted to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital and to the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital during 1932. There were 83 cases waiting at the beginning of the year, and 447 were booked during the

year. Of the 362 cases actually admitted, 152 went to the voluntary hospital and 210 to the municipal hospital.

New Maternity Block at the Municipal Hospital.

The completion in 1931 of the new Nurses' Home at the Municipal Hospital necessarily entailed a vacation of the old Nurses' Home. During 1932 the first floor of the last-mentioned building was adapted to form a separate unit for the accommodation of maternity cases. The unit comprises a series of one and two bedded wards (together containing 21 beds), a labour-ward, operating theatre and the necessary annexes. It is well-equipped, modern, and ideal for its purpose. The provision of this unit has enabled the transfer of all maternity beds from the hospital block proper to the separate building. All who remember the congested nature of the former maternity-bed accommodation in the main hospital block will welcome the new unit as a salutary reform.

There has been no alteration in the local policy whereby Corporation cases (maternity) are divided between the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital and the Municipal Hospital.

Convalescent Home Treatment for Mothers.

During the year 4 cases were sent for an appropriate period to St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Birehington-on-Sea.

Dental Treatment.

Dental treatment for young children (3-5 years) has been continued at the School Clinic by permission of the Education Committee. In this connection 79 children were referred from the Infant Welfare Centres and duly treated by the school dental surgeons. During the year also two nursing mothers were provided with dentures. In these cases the work was done by private dental practitioners, and the Public Health Committee contributed part-cost.

Orthopædic Treatment.

During the year 25 cases were ascertained among the children attending the Welfare Centres, viz. :—4 genu valgum (knock knee); 9 genu varum (bow leg); 4 flat feet; 2 infantile paralysis; 5 deformity of feet (talipes); 1 torticollis.

Thirteen similar cases were transferred from the County to the City on April 1st, 1932, making 38 cases which received treatment.

Home Visiting.

First visits by the Health Visitors to mothers numbered 2,303. These visits are timed to take place after the doctor or midwife has ceased to attend.

Re-visits.

Frequent re-visits are made to infants under one year, particularly to such as are not "thriving." The number of re-visits to children up to one year of age was 9,005, and 15,349 visits were made in respect of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

Transferred Births.

The names and addresses of 123 infants and young children who left the City were notified to the Medical Officers of Health of the areas of destination, and 89 were notified as coming to live in the City.

Notification of Births Act.

During the year 610 notifications of live births occurring in their practices were received from doctors, 1,857 from midwives, and one birth was notified by the parent.

Still-births.

During 1932 the number of still-births was 90; of these, 56 were registered upon a doctor's certificate, and 33 upon a mid-wife's certificate, and 1 upon the Coroner's certificate. Of the total still-births, 89 were notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The number of still-births is approximately 3.6 per cent. of the total births notified.

BIRTHS VISITED DURING THE YEAR 1932. Total number, 2,303.

				Totals.
Kind of feeding—				
(1) Entirely breast-fed	...	...	...	1892
(2) Hand and breast-fed	..	..	..	117
(3) Entirely hand-fed	...	...	...	294
Kind of food—(when hand-fed)—				
(1) Fresh cow's milk and water	...	...	...	64
(2) " " with Patent Foods	..	..	..	28
(3) Dried Milk	...	...	...	170
(4) Condensed Milk	...	...	...	32

Supervision of Midwives.

In 1932, 56 midwives notified their intention to practise, and at the boundary extension on 1st April, 1932, 4 additional practising midwives came into the City area, making a total of 60. Of these, 3 work solely in nursing homes, 5 work in nursing homes and also undertake district work, 2 undertake monthly nursing only, and the remainder do district work. All, save two, are duly trained.

During the year 204 visits were made by the Superintendent Health Visitor, for the purposes of inspecting and of making enquiry into cases of infectious illness in midwives' practices. The figures show that 1,983 cases have been attended by midwives during the year; of these, 126 occurred outside the City, and 1,857 took place within the City. Of the latter, 221 were doctors' cases where a midwife was also in attendance, and 1,636 were attended by midwives alone. Of the above births, 144 took place in maternity nursing homes.

The following notifications were received from midwives practising in the City:—

1. Still-births	...	...	...	20
2. Artificial feeding	...	...	...	35
3. Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	10	
4. Notification of death	...	...	...	9

(1) *Still-births*.—8 macerated; 11 not macerated; 1 doubtful;

PERIODS OF GESTATION.

6½ months.	7 months.	7½ months.	8 months.	8½ months.	9 months.
1	5	1	3	1	9

PRESENTATIONS.

Vertex.	Breech.	Not stated
13	5	2

(2) *Artificial Feeding*.—Reasons for recourse to artificial feeding:—

Amputation of breast	...	...	...	1
At patient's request	...	...	...	4
By doctor's orders	...	...	...	3
Illness of baby	...	...	...	2
Illness of mother	...	...	...	4
Inverted nipples	...	...	...	7
Mammary abscess	...	...	...	1
Poverty of mother's milk	...	...	...	10
Pernicious vomiting	...	...	...	1
Twin birth	...	...	...	2

Lectures to Midwives. A series of lectures to midwives was given during the year by medical officers of the Department. The lectures were well attended and much appreciated.

Medical Assistance. Medical aid forms sent in by midwives during 1932 numbered 578.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notified	Cases		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths				
	Treated									
	At Home	In Hospital								
12	8	4	7	3	Nil.	2				

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Twenty cases were notified during the year. Five were midwives' cases where a doctor was called in; four were doctors' cases, while the remaining eleven were hospital maternity cases. Of the above cases, eight were treated in the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, seven in the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital, and one in a Nursing Home.

Puerperal Fever.

Four cases were notified during the year. One was a doctor's case, two were booked hospital maternity cases, and one case was an emergency (abnormal presentation) sent into the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital before delivery. Three of the above cases were nursed in the Municipal Hospital, and had had ante-natal care. The remaining case was admitted to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital from Nuneaton. Five deaths were registered as due to this condition.

In connection with the above notifications of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, four requests were made to the Department by medical men for the opinion of Mr. Ballantyne, the gynaecologist. The requested assistance was supplied in all cases.

Part 1.—Children Act, 1908.

FIGURES FOR THE YEAR 1932.

(A). Notification.—

- (i.) Number of foster parents on the Register :—
 - (a) at the beginning of the year 49
 - (b) at the end of the year 56
- (ii.) Number of children on the Register :—
 - (a) at the beginning of the year 50
 - (b) at the end of the year 57
 - (c) who died during the year ... Nil.

New cases during the year	...	...	...	29
Total cases for 1932	...	...	...	77
Children legally adopted by foster mothers	...	...	3	
,, returned to their parents	...	...	8	
,, transferred to other local Authorities	...	...	8	
,, taken over by Adoption Society	...	...	1	
Total cases removed	...	...	...	20

(B). Visiting.

In addition to being visited frequently, the children are medically examined at the various Infant Welfare Centres.

Registration of Nursing Homes.

Under the provisions of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, there are registered in the City :—

Maternity Homes	...	...	...	14
Maternity and General Nursing Homes	...	...	3	
Nursing Homes	...	...	...	1
				—
			18	—

Four applications were made for re-registration due to change or increase of accommodation. All were approved. No application for exemption from registration was received.

During the year the premises registered under the Act were kept under careful observation by a system of routine inspection.

Classification of Visits made by Health Visitors

(Year 1932).

Notified births visited	...	...	...	2,303
Re-visits to notified births (to infants under 12 months)	...	...	...	9,005
Re-visits to notified births (to children 1 to 5 years)	...	...	...	15,349
Visits to children under Part I. Children Act	...	...	283	
Inspection of Homes under Part I. Children Act	...	...	11	
Ante-natal Visits {First	...	...	...	468
Subsequent	...	...	...	104
Still-births enquired into	...	...	...	94
Tuberculosis Visits	...	...	...	1,924
Other Infectious Diseases visited	...	...	...	222
Visits to Midwives	...	...	...	216
Visits to Mentally Deficient Cases	...	...	...	382
Visits to Nursing Homes	...	...	...	44
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	175
				—
			30,580	—

Maternal Mortality and Morbidity.

Comments have appeared in the 1930 and 1931 Reports concerning the interim findings of the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality and Morbidity, published in August, 1930. The Final Report of the Departmental Committee was published in August 1932. The final report endorses and enlarges upon the facts and views expressed in the 1930 preliminary report, and in addition a full chapter is devoted to the final recommendations and conclusions of the Committee.

Among the principal lines along which preventive work can be directed are:—(a) to essay higher standards of midwifery practice, (b) to increase facilities for ante-natal and post-natal supervision, (c) to educate potential mothers and expectant mothers as to the supreme value of ante-natal and post-natal care, and (d) to give popular education in matters appertaining to proper nutrition and rational dietary.

It is highly significant that maternal mortality and morbidity are lowest in countries where the status and educational attainments of the midwife are highest—for example, in Holland, Denmark and Sweden. First essentials in this country are (a) entirely to abolish the employment of “handywomen” in midwifery work, and (b) to raise the status of trained midwives.

In Coventry, during 1932, much attention was given to the matter of the prevention of maternal wastage. Educational work was a feature, and suitable lectures were given to various women's organizations and to local practising midwives. It is pleasing to record that the attendances at the local ante-natal clinics tend to increase, and it is projected during 1933 to inaugurate an additional ante-natal clinic to be conducted in the new maternity block at the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital.

The accompanying table shows the extent of maternal mortality in the City during the past few years. It is good to note the lowered maternal mortality rate for 1932 as compared with previous years. (See table).

Maternal Mortality.

COVENTRY.—Maternal Deaths; No. of Births Registered; Deaths of Mothers per 1,000 Children Born in the 13 years, 1920—1932.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Puerperal Fever ...	4	2	2	4	2	7	4	3	2	3	7	5	4
Abortion...	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	3	—	3	2	3	1
Puerperal Nephritis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage of Pregnancy ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Ectopic Gestation ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Accidents of Pregnancy ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Haemorrhage ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1
Other Accidents of Childbirth	2	10	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	3	2	3	4
Puerperal Embolism ...	—	2	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	—
Puerperal Convulsions ...	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1
No. of MATERNAL DEATHS ...	8	18	6	9	9	10	10	10	11	10	17	15	9
No. of Births ...	3250	2836	2442	2217	2113	2178	2116	2065	2327	2434	2417	2493	2468
Deaths of Mothers per 1,000 Births	... 2.46	6.34	2.45	4.06	4.25	4.59	4.72	4.84	4.72	4.10	7.03	6.01	3.64

Housing

Slum Clearance

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE.

In the 1931 Report, particulars were set out relating to the separate housing estate at Stoke Aldermoor provided by the Public Health Committee specifically for persons displaced from demolished slum dwellings. On this estate, 100 houses were completed during the year under review—80 with 3 bedrooms, 10 with 4 bedrooms, and 10 bungalows suitable for aged persons. The rents of these houses are assessed according to the composition and income of each tenant family, and in this connection a definite scale is in operation. It is intended in the near future to provide 100 further houses on the estate. The dwellings provided on the estate are under the supervision of the Housing Inspector, who is also charged with educative work calculated to raise the standard of tenants' hygiene and social conduct.

Slum Clearance.

(a) Clearance Areas (*Section 1, Housing Act, 1930*).

The provision of houses for displaced persons has enabled notable progress during 1932 in the matter of slum clearance. The Coventry (Nos. 1 and 2) Clearance Orders were made by the City Council in December, 1931. The Orders relate to two clearance areas, situated respectively in Much Park Street and St. John Street and together comprising 68 unfit houses. In this connection, the Ministry of Health held a local Public Inquiry on April 28th, 1932, and the Orders were confirmed in their entirety on May 31st, 1932. Demolition of the properties affected by the Orders is to be completed by February 25th, 1933, and at the time of writing, demolition work is in progress. The areas contained 232 inhabitants, of whom 152 already had been moved and re-housed as at December 31st, 1932.

The clearance schemes above mentioned have removed seven of the most congested courts in the City. In No. 1 clearance area the density of the houses was 95 to the net acre; the corresponding figure for No. 2 area was 77 to the net acre. The vital statistics of the two areas, compared with those for the City as a whole, are shown in the table below. The figures are indeed illuminating.

	City as a whole.	No. 1 Clearance Area	No. 2 Clearance Area
BIRTH RATE (Average for the 5 years 1927-1931)	14.42	23.78	36.36
DEATH RATE (Average for the 5 years 1927-1931)	10.18	16.78	33.76
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Average for the 5 years 1927-1931)	63.38	283.2	Nil
DEATH RATE—TUBERCULOSIS (Average for the 5 years 1927-1931)	0.97	1.4	7.79

(b) Demolition of Individual Unfit Houses, etc.

During the year, 35 houses were demolished as individual unfit dwellings under Section 19 of the 1930 Act, and 6 Closing Orders (Section 20, 1930 Act) became operative in respect of parts of buildings let as separate tenements for human habitation. The number of persons displaced from these dwellings and suitably re-housed was 150.

(c) Other Demolitions.

In addition to demolitions in clearance areas and of individual unfit houses—attendant upon formal action under the 1930 Act, 24 unfit dwellings were demolished in the course of general improvement schemes. There were 18 hostels also demolished.

Reconditioning and Repair of Unfit Houses.

The procedure followed locally in requiring repair and reconditioning work to unfit dwellings was outlined in last year's Report. In this connection, 514 houses were made fit during 1932, pursuant of informal action under the 1930 Act. Of these, 205 houses were extensively reconditioned. The work of initial ascertainment was done largely by the district sanitary inspectors.

The now progressive policy of the City Council as directed against slum conditions is calculated to have a salutary influence on otherwise refractory owners of older working-class properties. More owners are now disposed to cause periodical inspection and overhaul of their properties. Such a practice is good for all concerned. To the tenants it means better home conditions and enhanced comfort; for the owners it obviates gross depreciation in property values.

Housing Statistics, Year 1932.

The following information is given in the form required by the Ministry of Health, viz. :—

i. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,549
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,417
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	697
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	990

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	49
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	607

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	514
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

A.—*Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	17*
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil.

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	93
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—						
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	77
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

C.—*Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	17
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	35†

* These houses were rendered fit as a result of Notices served in 1931. In addition, 3 houses were rendered fit following the acceptance of an Undertaking given under Section 19 (2) of the Act.

† 18 of these houses were demolished as a result of Demolition Orders made in 1931.

D.—*Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:*—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	6
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

E.—*Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:*—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—					
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	Nil.

 (b) By Local Authority in default of owners

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil.
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F.—*Proceedings under Section 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:*—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative	...	...	...	...	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	Nil.

The City Engineer kindly gives the following information concerning new houses :—

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,368
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—						
(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	542
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

PLANS APPROVED.

Year ending 30th Nov.	Houses.	Factories and Workshops	Alterations and Additions.	Miscellan's	Public Buildings.	Churches.	Chapels.	Schools.	Streets.	Totals.
1907	1275	70	45	105	1	0	1	4	35	1536
1908	1084	16	42	94	2	1	1	0*	17	1257
1909	1080	40	54	111	1	1	0	2	4	1243
1910	1205	34	62	141	2	0	1	2	30	1477
1911	1386	40	62	147	8	0	0	2	5	1650
1912	622	69	102	140	3*	0	0	3	16	955
1913	1236	76	98	113	7	0	0	1*	15	1545
1914	1189	43	91	118	2	1	0	4	3	1451
1915	510	77	46	119	2*	2	0	0*	6	762
1916	163	75	55	86	1	0	0	0	2	382
1917	287	69	84	46	3	0	0	0	8	447
1918	71	41	27	50	0	0	0	0	0	189
1919	126	63	54	272	2*	0	0	0	1	518
1920	686	55	55	308	0	0	0	6	0	1106
1921	36	20	34	122	0	0	0	0	1	349
1922	127	27	51	141	1	0	1	0	3	615
1923	408	39	42	121	0	1	0	2	2	844
1924	539	23	82	246	0	0	0	1	3	1449
1925	1159	33	49	203	1	0	0	0	40	1364
1926	1037	21	61	205	0	2	1	4	7	1277
1927	869	23	90	281	0	2	1	0	15	1611
1928	1228	31	112	217	6	1	1	0	23	1886
1929	1479	27	116	239	2	0	0	0	33	2178
1930	1743	18	114	265	3	2	0	0	10	1736
1931	1408	7	94	216	1	0	0	0	7	1176
1932	*882	15	110	154	2	3	2	1	7	

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

1907	1010	48	20	32	2	0	0	1	18	1131
1908	1188	26	21	44	2	0	2	1	7	1291
1909	1169	32	28	49	5	0	0	1	14	1298
1910	959	45	20	61	2	0	0	0	13	1100
1911	1211	39	46	66	4	1	0	4*	19	1890
1912	894	67	53	99	2	0	0	0	5	1120
1913	838	67	60	80	12	0	0	4*	10	1071
1914	927	32	56	82	1	2*	0	1	14	1115
1915	785	46	50	85	2	0	0	1	7	976
1916	418	49	27	26	2*	1	0	1	8	582
1917	176	62	24	19	1	0	0	0	8	286
1918	251	29	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	294
1919	125	42	21	83	1	0	0	0	6	468
1920	277	55	27	103	0	0	0	6	9	467
1921	867	22	11	52	0	0	0	1*	7	348
1922	223	11	20	85	1	0	0	0	5	299
1923	122	15	25	131	0	0	1	1	4	573
1924	324	16	20	206	0	0	2	1	80	746
1925	536	13	31	134	0	1	0	1	21	1146
1926	877	20	51	176	0	0	0	0	7	1665
1927	1328	18	65	247	0	0	2	3	23	1586
1928	1128	25	98	253	4	0	0	0	16	2019
1929	1611	25	111	252	2	1	1	0	48	1730
1930	1812	15	110	244	1	0	0	0	13	1847
1931	1095	9	88	187	2	2	0	1	11	1635
1932	+1362	9	91	156	5	1	0	0	11	

*The total of 882 houses for which plans have been approved comprises:—

854 houses for Private Enterprise.
12 " " the Corporation Housing Schemes.

16 " " the Re-housing Scheme in connection with the Corporation Street Schemes.

882

+ The total of 1362 houses completed comprises:—

810 houses for Private Enterprise.
480 " " the Corporation Housing Schemes.

72 " " the Re-housing Scheme in connection with the Coventry Clearance Orders under the Housing Act, 1930.

The figures are for the year ended 30th November, 1932.

Sanitary Circumstances

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

BY W. R. MARTIN, CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Problems in Added Area.

The year under review has been marked by a further extension of the City boundary. It will readily be appreciated that in the rural portions of the added territory the existing sanitary conditions fall below an urban standard. A somewhat unique position exists in that, although portions of the added area are without sewerage facilities, they nevertheless are being rapidly developed, and whilst the erection of new houses from a housing standpoint is so desirable, the drainage problem brought about by the multiplication of cesspools constitutes one of the many difficulties which will need to be overcome in the near future. The keeping of pigs in the added area is also proving a difficult problem. The Coventry Street Act prohibits the keeping of pigs at the back of any street within the City, and except in the case of farms and a few of the allotments, pig-keeping was unknown in the pre-extension City. The extension of the boundary has brought an alteration in this connection. Many occupiers of premises in the added area have kept pigs for years. It is clear, therefore, that except in cases where pigs are kept in areas which have become urbanised, the elimination of pig-keeping must of necessity be a gradual process.

Rivers and Streams.

It will be of interest to record a few instances of pollution dealt with by the Department during the year.

1. Complaints were received from the Angling Society that dead fish had been observed on the surface and also on the banks of the River Sowe, at a point between Willenhall bridge and Baginton. Samples of water were taken and investigation proved that the pollution was coming from an adjoining district. The case was reported to the appropriate authority, by whom immediate action was taken.

2. A brook from which cattle drank was found to be polluted with oil, which had entered the storm-water sewer from certain factories, ultimately discharging into a brook course. Enquiry established the fact that oily pollution was coming from tanks containing oil used in a hardening process. These tanks were suspended in larger tanks containing water, the overflow from which was discharged into a storm-water drain. Suitable guards were provided with the object of preventing the oil entering the water tanks, which proved effective.

3. A further case of river pollution was traced to the entrance of oil emulsion from a nut and bolt washing plant. The emulsion had been discharged into a surface-water drain, instead of the foul sewer. In order to prevent a recurrence, the inlet to the surface-water drain was sealed.

4. This case was one of brook pollution by dross from a coal washing plant at a local colliery. The matter was taken up by the Colliery Management, and a plant was installed which allowed top or surface water only to escape from the washing tanks, the dross being intercepted.

Water.

The City Water Manager has kindly supplied the following note:—

"During the twelve months, 1,885,063,000 gallons of water have been supplied from the public sources; of this, 418,174,000 gallons were supplied from Spon End, and 635,280,000 gallons from Shustoke, whilst 338,198,000 gallons have been supplied from Whitley, these being the main sources of supply.

Of the total amount, it is estimated that 1,636,785,591 gallons were used in the City; a daily average of 4,472,092 gallons, or 25.09 gallons per head per day. 454 new services have been laid on to build and supply 1,222 houses and 56 other buildings; applications have been received for water supply to 1,499 houses and 123 various completed buildings, in which are included 2,061 water-closets and 1,401 new baths. All the foregoing are within the City."

There follow the tabulated results of water analyses made during the year:—

Results of Analyses expressed in parts per 100,000.

SPON END.

Free and Saline Ammonia	Organic Ammonia	Chlorine in Chlorides	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
						Temporary.	Perma- nent.	Total.	
0.0012	0.0012	2.4	0.04	0.004	46.8	12.5	17.5	30.0	Satisfactory
0.0008	0.0008	2.4	0.04	0.004	49.0	14.8	18.6	33.4	Do.
0.0008	0.0012	2.4	0.24	0.008	45.0	12.0	16.5	28.5	Do.
0.0008	0.0032	2.0	0.20	0.004	42.8	15.4	17.4	32.8	Do.
0.0008	0.0008	2.2	0.28	0.004	43.2	14.8	17.8	32.6	Do.
0.0004	0.0008	2.0	0.20	0.004	49.0	12.6	17.7	30.3	Do.
0.0004	0.0008	2.0	0.20	0.004	43.8	14.2	16.4	30.6	Do.
0.0004	0.0024	1.9	0.16	0.004	41.4	16.3	14.7	31.0	Do.
0.0004	0.0028	2.0	0.16	0.004	45.0	16.8	15.6	32.4	Do.
0.0008	0.0008	2.2	0.16	0.004	43.6	14.7	16.4	31.1	Do.
0.0008	0.0020	2.1	0.28	0.004	45.2	14.9	15.4	30.3	Do.
0.0008	0.0020	2.0	0.24	0.008	44.4	15.3	17.0	32.3	Do.

SHUSTOKE.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Tempo- rary.	Perma- nent.	Total.	
1932.										
Jan. 4	0.0040	0.0066	1.8	0.08	0.110	26.0	8.5	14.0	22.5	Satisfactory
Feb. 1	0.0012	0.0076	2.2	0.08	0.073	28.0	11.2	12.4	23.6	Do.
Mar. 7	0.0020	0.0064	2.4	0.12	0.067	32.4	8.5	14.5	23.0	Do.
April 4	0.0016	0.0076	2.2	0.24	0.066	36.4	10.7	13.9	24.6	Do.
May 2	0.0012	0.0028	2.4	0.12	0.040	33.4	10.3	14.0	24.3	Do.
June 6	0.0010	0.0032	2.2	0.12	0.038	29.4	10.0	14.3	24.3	Do.
July 4	0.0008	0.0040	2.2	0.08	0.050	31.4	9.5	12.8	22.3	Do.
Aug. 9	0.0010	0.0040	2.2	0.16	0.038	26.2	6.7	11.9	18.6	Do.
Sept. 5	0.0004	0.0068	2.2	0.08	0.031	30.8	8.4	10.2	18.6	Do.
Oct. 3	0.0012	0.0056	2.4	0.08	0.045	32.6	7.4	13.6	21.0	Do.
Nov. 7	0.0012	0.0048	2.2	0.32	0.057	27.8	8.2	12.1	20.3	Do.
Dec. 5	0.0016	0.0088	2.2	0.08	0.052	32.2	9.2	13.2	22.4	Do.

WHITLEY.

Whitley Water after treatment with "Chloros."

1932.	Jan.	4	0.0012	0.0036	4.4	0.04	0.004	75.0	15.5	26.5	32.0	Satisfactory
	Feb.	3	0.0012	0.0043	4.4	0.04	0.004	73.8	21.8	24.4	46.2	Do.
	Mar.	9	0.0008	0.0032	4.5	0.72	0.012	62.8	13.5	25.0	38.5	Do.
	April	6	0.0016	0.0032	4.2	0.56	0.004	76.2	15.6	23.4	39.0	Do.
	May	4	0.0008	0.0020	4.2	0.56	0.004	77.8	15.4	23.4	38.8	Do.
	June	8	0.0004	0.0012	4.2	0.44	0.004	70.8	21.7	22.9	44.6	Do.
	July	6	0.0004	0.0016	4.2	0.72	0.004	74.4	21.4	22.6	44.0	Do.
	Aug.	10	0.0004	0.0036	4.2	0.48	0.004	71.8	21.9	21.4	43.3	Do.
	Sept.	7	Nil.	0.0016	4.4	0.64	0.004	71.4	22.7	23.1	45.8	Do.
	Oct.	5	0.0008	0.0012	4.4	0.60	0.008	74.2	22.2	23.1	45.3	Do. Free Chlorine
	Nov.	9	0.0010	0.0036	4.2	0.64	0.004	73.6	22.7	23.4	46.1	Do.
	Dec.	7	0.0006	0.0020	4.2	0.72	0.008	75.6	23.9	24.4	48.3	Do. "

"NORTH WARWICKSHIRE" WATER SUPPLY.

1932.	Jan.	4	0.0016	0.0036	2.6	0.04	0.004	43.6	8.5	23.5	32.0	Satisfactory
	Feb.	1	0.0008	0.0052	2.2	0.04	0.004	42.6	14.8	18.6	33.7	Do.
	Mar.	7	0.0008	0.0016	2.3	0.28	0.012	41.4	8.0	21.0	29.0	Do.
	April	4	0.0012	0.0032	1.8	0.20	0.004	37.8	11.0	21.4	32.4	Do.
	May	2	0.0008	0.0008	2.0	0.22	0.004	35.0	10.7	21.3	32.0	Do.
	June	6	0.0006	0.0020	2.0	0.24	0.004	35.6	13.0	14.4	27.4	Do.
	July	4	0.0004	0.0024	2.2	0.20	0.027	34.4	12.2	15.2	27.4	Do.
	Aug.	9	0.0006	0.0020	2.0	0.20	0.008	33.0	15.7	12.4	28.1	Do.
	Sept.	5	0.0004	0.0024	2.2	0.16	0.011	33.2	13.9	12.4	26.3	Do. Few small
	Oct.	3	0.0008	0.0008	2.2	0.20	0.008	41.6	14.5	18.4	32.9	Do.
	Nov.	7	0.0004	0.0048	2.2	0.24	0.018	35.0	13.4	10.7	24.1	Do. A few part
	Dec.	5	0.0008	0.0056	2.2	0.12	0.048	30.6	13.6	11.3	24.9	Do. iron oxide

BROWNSHILL GREEN.

Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
						Tempo- rary.	Perma- nent.	Total.	
0.0016	0.0028	2.0	0.12	0.008	37.6	11.5	12.0	23.5	Satisfactory
0.0004	0.0032	1.8	0.08	0.001	32.6	13.2	13.4	27.6	Do
0.0008	0.0008	2.0	0.08	0.012	33.0	8.5	13.5	22.0	Do.
0.0008	0.0028	1.6	0.22	0.004	30.2	8.6	13.0	21.6	Do.
0.0004	0.0012	1.8	0.22	0.004	31.8	8.5	13.7	22.2	Do.
0.0006	0.0028	2.0	0.20	0.004	34.8	11.0	13.6	24.6	Do.
0.0004	0.0008	1.8	0.28	0.004	..	..	..	..	Do.
0.0012	0.0028	1.6	0.16	0.004	27.6	13.7	10.4	24.1	Tested for pollution only
Nil.	0.0008	1.8	0.12	0.004	30.6	13.3	9.1	22.4	Do.
Nil.	0.0008	1.8	0.20	0.004	30.0	10.0	13.6	23.6	Do.
0.0004	0.0022	1.8	0.32	0.004	33.0	10.9	12.4	23.3	Do.
0.0004	0.0008	1.7	0.24	0.008	32.6	9.2	13.9	23.1	Do.

Sanitary Provision.

Total number of water closets in houses, institutions, schools, factories and workshops in the City December, 1931.

December, 1932.

City	...	...	...	...	49,533	54,147
					(Including added area)	
Number of privy middens...	...	...	...	Approximate	118	112
" pail closets ...	...	...	...		243	217
" fixed ash pits ...	...	...	...		93	84
						Excluding added area

REFUSE DISPOSAL.—The use of portable galvanised iron dust-bins is now practically general for the reception of refuse at all houses, institutions and schools in the 1932 pre-extension City, and also in the newly developed portions of the added areas. Approximately 51,000 dust-bins are in use throughout the City at the present time.

Note.—The number of privies, pail closets and ash pits existing in the area added to the City by the Boundary Extension, 1932, is not available. A special survey has been commenced, however, with a view to detailed ascertainment in this connection.

During the year, 42,986 tons of refuse were collected, 34,253 tons of which were destroyed at the Refuse Destructor, and 8,733 tons were tipped.

Sanitary Inspection of District.

That portion of the work of the Health Department connected with nuisances in and around dwellings can best be set out

in tabular form. The figures in relation to these matters for the year are as follows:—

DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENT.	1931.	1932.
Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	437	394
Drains provided with efficient traps ...	40	89
New Drains, inspection and intercepting chambers provided	264	239
Drains relaid	74	78
Sink drains disconnected from sewer ...	2	24
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts provided or improved	18	31
Rain-water pipes disconnected from the sewer	10	14
Courts and back yards paved and repaired	115	147

DWELLINGS.

Floors of dwellings relaid or repaired ...	236	415
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired ...	655	819
Damp walls—damp courses inserted ...	75	149
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof ...	367	460
Dangerous stairs repaired	46	99
Additional windows provided and others repaired and made to open ...	211	398
Defective spouts repaired	330	379
Pantry ventilation improved	7	28
Houses provided with food stores ...	5	4
New sinks provided	52	101
New waste pipes provided and others repaired	74	84
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied	7	22
Houses limewashed and cleansed ..	314	411
Houses cleansed after infectious disease ..	55	33
Cases of overcrowding remedied ...	21	43

WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.

Additional water closets provided ...	50	33
Water closets reconstructed	26	48
Water closets repaired and limewashed ...	286	327
Water closets provided with new basins and traps	105	115
Water closet pans replaced with pedestals	86	77
Defective joints in flush pipes repaired ...	76	101
Foul W.C. basins and traps cleansed ...	58	101
Defective W.C. cisterns repaired ...	114	108
New flushing cisterns provided ...	112	107
Urinals cleansed and reconstructed ...	5	11
Urinals abolished	7	8

PRIVIES, CESSPOOLS, ASHPITS AND DUSTBINS.

		1931.	1932.
Cesspools abolished	...	45	40
Offensive privies or pail closets converted into W.C.'s	...	15	10
Offensive privies or pail closets abolished		19	22
New W.C.'s erected in place of above	...	16	19
Offensive ashpits abolished	...	16	9
Sanitary dustbins provided in place of above	...	24	9
Other houses provided with sanitary dustbins	...	1446	1247

VARIOUS.

Smoke nuisances dealt with	...	23	25
Nuisances from animals kept, abated	...	77	52
Offensive accumulations removed		153	194
Courts and back yards cleansed by tenants	...	97	108
Gipsy tents and caravans removed	...	71	73
Cowshed improvements	...	194	65
Water supply—additional taps provided	...	32	48
Polluted wells dispensed with	...	12	42
Town water supplied in place of well water	...	24	69
Miscellaneous...	...	751	1101
Totals		7,355	8,630

Summary of Inspectors' Work

IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUPPRESSION OF NUISANCES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Totals.
No. of drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	239	301	320	317	313	384	382	380	437	394	3,467
drains provided with efficient traps	20	8	7	24	13	19	14	11	40	89	245
" new drains provided to premises	34	28	27	43	62	68	85	243	338	317	1,245
" sink drains disconnected from the sewer	3	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	2	24	36
" new sinks provided and others repaired	33	21	39	37	31	39	28	44	126	185	583
" floors and walls of houses repaired	286	222	198	285	398	316	369	563	891	1234	4,762
" roofs of houses repaired and made weatherproof	209	155	306	238	264	374	396	598	367	460	3,367
" defective spouts repaired	174	132	139	128	168	119	159	283	330	379	2,011
" houses limewashed and cleansed	229	183	242	168	227	223	255	335	314	411	2,587
" houses cleansed after infectious disease	157	126	199	88	117	185	106	149	55	33	1,215
" offensive privies or pail closets converted into water closets	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	3	53	15	10
" offensive privies or pail closets abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	19	22
" new water closets erected in place of above	...	...	...	10	9	29	48	24	29	50	16
" additional new water closets provided	9	5	30	22	33	97	95	149	100	112	33
" water closets provided with new cisterns	19	30	65	96	102	80	118	163	176	105	107
" " " " new basins and traps	62	86	29	47	50	127	63	86	58	101	115
" foul water closet drains cleansed	84	279	290	308	294	350	350	438	502	584	764
" defective W.C. cisterns, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,082
" offensive ashpits abolished	2	...	2	11	1	11	18	6	16	115	107
" sanitary dustbins provided in place of the above	4	4	49	5	26	42	28	24	28	9	107
" " " " to other premises	489	335	556	581	676	668	890	708	1446	1247	7596
" urinals cleansed, repaired and reconstructed	6	3	2	11	12	8	20	9	5	11	87
" courts and backyards paved and repaired	23	28	30	39	39	29	29	48	115	147	527
" nuisances from animals kept, abated	50	45	55	34	39	45	41	105	77	52	543
" accumulations of manure, etc., removed	77	57	80	81	155	144	181	163	153	194	1,285
" smoke nuisances dealt with	15	23	18	27	46	28	41	26	23	25	272
" cases of overcrowding dealt with	7	7	2	5	10	11	37	43	21	43	186
" vent and soil pipes removed or replaced, and	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
" miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected	379	360	421	541	743	1,004	1,127	1,482	1698	2376	10,131

Summary of other Miscellaneous Work

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

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	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
No. of visits and re-visits to premises	19,556	15,824	21,244	23,887	25,871	29,910	35,740	33,710	37,389	36,509
,, drains tested	59	62	50	78	109	95	106	225	258	350
,, visits respecting Infectious Diseases	1,042	1,453	2,650	1,835	1,684	2,478	1,247	1,581	562	450
,, notices issued for abatement of nuisances, including informal and statutory	1,901	1,689	1,787	1,995	2,042	2,401	2,768	3,517	3,620	3,499
,, statutory notices not complied with at the close of the year	21	24	22	28	14	12	5	9	7	12
,, summonses issued for non-compliance with notices served to abate nuisances	0	6	0	0	1	1	1	4	2	3
,, registered premises under supervision	630	652	504	458	473	591	1,053	1,183	1,231	1,239
,, visits paid to registered premises	1,848	1,163	1,976	2,749	3,503	4,393	4,174	3,867	3,029	3,954
,, references to City Engineer	313	158	231	174	188	235	279	203	135	169
,, references to Water Manager	147	143	84	199	65	223	293	171	117	101
,, references to Education Department	1,389	1,350	4,693	1,584	1,841	2,504	2,399	1,980	1,004	727

Canal Boats.

The following table shows the action taken by the Sanitary Authority during the year to give effect to the Acts and Regulations affecting Canal Boats:—

Total number of Boats registered to 31st December, 1932	527
Boats added to register in 1932	...
Registrations cancelled	...
Actual number of Boats on register on 31st December, 1932	311
Number of Boats inspected in 1932	...
Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations	115
Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	...
Total number for which the Cabins were registered	104
Total number occupying the Cabins	...
	364
	310

Details of Occupations:—

Male Adults	...	...	...	...	...	106
Female Adults	...	...	...	...	...	103
Children of School Age	...	...	...	...	...	65
Children under School Age	...	...	...	...	...	36

16 infringements were noted during the year; 13 had been remedied at the year-end.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, &c.

The sanitary conveniences and dressing rooms at the eighteen theatres, cinemas and music halls in the City have been inspected periodically in accordance with the Ministry of Health's circular (No. 120), and reports thereon have been submitted to the Public Health and Watch Committees. In one or two instances sanitary improvements have been effected during the year by old sanitary fittings being removed and replaced by modern fittings. The conditions generally in regard to hygiene were found to be satisfactory.

References to other Departments.

These included 169 references to the City Engineer, 101 to the Water Manager, 727 to the Head Teachers of the Schools with duplicates to the Education Department, 553 to parents, and 445 to the City Librarian.

The character of the references to the City Engineer is set out in the following table:—

Dangerous buildings	...	...	...	...	16
Unauthorised buildings	...	...	...	...	6
Foul gullies and complaints relating to sewers	...	...	...	...	30
Refuse removal	...	...	...	...	37
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	80

The references to the Water Manager dealt with such matters as waste of water from taps and cisterns; those to Head Teachers,

Parents and Education Department related to Infectious Diseases among school children and exclusions from school, and those to the City Librarian concerned infected homes and library books.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS IN 1932.

No. of Case.	Complaint.	Result.	Total Costs
			£ s. d.
1	Selling adulterated milk, viz. :—milk deficient of 25% of fat	* Withdrawn on payment of costs	17 0
2	Selling adulterated milk, viz. :—milk deficient of 33% of fat	* Withdrawn on payment of costs	17 0
* NOTE.—These cases were withdrawn in view of the fact that a sample taken in course of delivery to the dairyman was found to be 18% deficient of fat; the farmer was prosecuted, pleaded guilty, and was fined 40/- and costs.			
3	Failing to obey notice to vacate a house unfit for human habitation and concerning which a Demolition Order had been made	Ejectment Order made.	
4	Failure to comply with a notice to abate a nuisance arising from a damp and defective dwelling house ..	Defendant ordered to abate the nuisance within fourteen days and fined 80/-	1 10 0
5	Failure to comply with a notice to abate a nuisance arising from a damp and defective dwelling house ..	Defendant ordered to abate the nuisance within fourteen days and fined 30/-	1 10 0
6	Failure to comply with a notice to abate a nuisance arising from a damp and defective dwelling house ..	Defendant ordered to abate the nuisance within fourteen days and fined 30/-	1 10 0

Overcrowding.

Sixty-eight cases of overcrowding have been investigated during the year, some of which were of a serious character.

In thirty-two instances, overcrowding was abated by the occupants being re-housed in Corporation dwellings, whilst in eleven cases the occupants were able to find accommodation in houses under private ownership.

It is interesting to note that of the thirty-two families re-housed in Corporation dwellings, the overcrowding in nineteen cases was abated as a result of action taken in connection with the demolition of individual unfit houses under the Housing Act.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY
BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register, January, 1932	...	3
,, added to Register during the year...	...	—
,, removed from Register during the year	...	—
,, remaining on the Register, December, 1932	...	3
,, of changes of occupation...	...	2

One hundred and forty-one inspections were made during the year, and in three instances only were contraventions of the Bye-laws observed, relating to sanitary conveniences, etc.

It is pleasing to record that the standard of cleanliness maintained is very good, and although the buildings are comparatively old, the keepers make every effort to carry out the provisions of the Bye-laws as far as possible.

The numbers for which each lodging-house is registered, and the average number of lodgers received nightly, are as follows:—

(1) Registered for 86	Average number of lodgers	48
(2) „ „ 36	„ „ „	22
(3) „ „ 60	„ „ „	25

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on Register, January, 1932	...	53
„ added to the Register	...	3
„ discontinued	...	6
„ on Register, December, 1932	...	50
„ of visits during the year	...	290
„ of contraventions observed	...	51

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Fish Fryers.

Number on Register, January, 1932	...	111
„ of applications received for permits	...	7
„ „ „ approved	...	3
„ „ „ disapproved	...	4
„ „ „ withdrawn	...	—
„ „ „ licences revoked	...	—
„ discontinued during the year	...	6
„ taken over with the added area	...	6
Total number on Register, December, 1932	...	114

Tripe Boilers.

Number on Register	11
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Hide and Skin Dealers.

Number on Register	3
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Rag and Bone Dealers.

Number on Register	3
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Gut Scrapers.

Number on Register	1
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Tallow Melters.

Number on Register	1
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Bone Boilers.

Number on Register	1
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Visits.

Number of visits paid during the year	...	351		
---------------------------------------	-----	-----	--	--

Fish Friers.—Of the 351 visits made during the year, 242 were to fish fryers' premises. The conditions at many of these are gradually being improved. In a number of instances improvements have been made in the arrangements for rendering innocuous fumes and vapour emitted during the process of frying. The three licences granted during the year were in respect of premises newly constructed. Contraventions were observed in eighteen instances with respect to dirty and defective floors and walls, and dirty condition of utensils; these were remedied after service of informal notices.

In regard to offensive trades other than fish frying, these have been inspected from time to time and have been found to be kept as free from effluvia as possible, having regard to the nature of the trade carried on.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

The following tables are inserted in compliance with Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901:—

I.—INSPECTION.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES	140	29	..
(Including Factory Laundries).			
WORKSHOPS	525	34	..
(Including Workshop Laundries).			
WORKPLACES	469	1	..
(Other than outworkers premises included in Part 3 of this Report).			
TOTALS	1134	64	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	18	18	..	..
Want of ventilation	2	1	1	..
Overcrowding .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	13	13	..	..
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient	6	6	..
	unsuitable or defective ..	16	16	..
	not separate for sexes ..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .. .. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other offences	10	10	..	..
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Totals	65	64	1	..

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remedial under the Public Health Acts.

3.—OUTWORKERS.

Lists have been received from eighteen employers concerning forty-eight outworkers.

Of these, twenty-four were employed in the making of wearing apparel, and twenty-four in the making of textile fabrics; forty-seven outworkers resided in the City, and one outside; the latter was reported to the Authority concerned.

An inspection was made of the home premises of those outworkers residing in the City, and in each case the premises were found to be satisfactory.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

 Workshops, such as
bakehouses are enumerated here.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakers	44
Sugar Boilers	3
Watch Makers	13
Dressmakers	18
Tailors	47
Boot Makers and Repairers	21
Milliners	14
Joiners and Carpenters	8
Cabinet Makers	14
Cycle Repair Shops	4
Ironmongers and Smiths	12
Plumbers and Painters	10
Gas Fitters and Bellhangers	—
Pattern Makers and Brassfounders	1
Saddlers	3
Tinworkers	4
Picture Framers	2
Laundries	—
Box and Bag Makers	—
Printers and Bookbinders	—
Card Stampers	—
Engravers, etc.	1
Marine Store Dealers	3
Coach Builders and Wheelwrights	7
Various	122
 Total number of workshops on Register	351

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Letters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133), 1901	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5), 1901	14
Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	14
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	—

Bakehouses.

Number on Register, January, 1932	...	...	85*
„ dispensed with during the year	...	...	9
„ of Bakehouses unoccupied	...	...	11
„ of changes of occupancy	...	...	—
„ of Bakehouses opened during the year	...	...	4
„ of Bakehouses taken over with added area	...	...	2
„ of Bakehouses on Register, December, 1932	...	...	82
„ of visits	...	...	198

Thirty-three contraventions noted during the year were remedied after service of informal notices.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is appointed as the Executive Officer under this Act, and the following table shows the action taken during the year:—

No. of complaints investigated during the year 1932 respecting rat infested premises	...	...	271
„ „ visits and re-visits to premises known to be infested	...	...	920
„ „ poison baits laid by the sanitary section staff	...	...	1,749
„ „ poison baits laid in sewers	...	...	2,900
„ „ tins of poison supplied to occupiers of premises	...	...	864
„ „ instances where smoke and sulphur were applied to rat runs	...	...	33
„ „ notices sent requiring premises to be made rat- proof	...	...	27
„ „ rat runs from defective drains sealed up and defects in drains remedied	...	...	29
„ „ premises made rat-proof	...	...	17
„ „ cases where some improvement was reported	...	...	42
„ „ instances where, on subsequent inspection, premises were reported to be free from rats	...	...	110
„ „ carcasses or tails of rats for which awards were paid at the Refuse Destructor	...	...	1,305

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

There are no premises locally where rag flock is manufactured. Those firms in the City where rag flock is used purchase the material with a warranty. During the past year an application was made by a person who had established a new business for the manufacture of upholstery padding, and who was anxious to ascertain whether the materials to be used were such as to constitute rag flock. Four samples accordingly were obtained and submitted to the Analyst, who certified that the chlorine content

* This number includes Factory Bakehouses.

in three of the samples exceeded the standard specified in the regulations. The case was carefully investigated, and it was deemed that the flock as manufactured did not come within the provisions of the Act.

Caravans.

The prevalence of nuisances from caravan dwellings has not been so pronounced as in previous years. There is no doubt that this improvement is largely due to the action taken during 1931 under the Coventry Corporation Act, resulting in a large number of caravans being removed from land not provided with sewers and a separate water supply.

In four instances during 1932, however, it was found necessary to serve statutory notices under the Public Health Acts concerning certain yards which were so overcrowded with caravans as to constitute a nuisance. As a result of this action the caravans in each of the yards referred to were considerably reduced in number, and the nuisances abated.

One hundred and ninety-eight inspections were made during the year, and in seventy-three instances caravans were removed either on account of absence of suitable sanitary conveniences and water supply, or because the site for other reasons was not suitable.

Smoke Abatement.

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, and Bye-laws made thereunder in relation to the suppression of smoke nuisances, 414 observations were made during the year at 40 factories. Twenty-five nuisances were observed and in 21 cases the nuisance was abated after service of notice, the remaining 4 cases being the subject of action at the close of the year. In all cases where nuisances were observed, investigation was made, and with two exceptions nuisances were found to be of a temporary character, caused either by the use of inferior fuel, or by carelessness on the part of the stoker.

Two cases are perhaps worthy of special mention, and may conveniently be referred to as A and B.

The case of A was that of a small aluminium refining foundry. The business had been newly established in a most undesirable position in a congested district, surrounded by dwelling houses. Observations were made which proved that grit and dust were being dispersed into dwelling houses within a radius of 100 yards. A statutory notice was served, and as a result, a special apparatus was installed for the purpose of collecting the grit and dust generated. This apparatus was under trial at the close of the year.

The case of B was that of a large foundry, also surrounded by dwelling houses. In this case complaints were received from the occupiers of dwelling houses, shops and offices within a radius of a quarter of a mile, to the effect that dust and grit were being dispersed into their premises. Investigation proved that dust was entering offices and dwelling houses through open windows, and was settling in heavy quantities on roofs, eaves gutters, and in soft water cisterns. Careful observation was made over an extended period before it was possible to locate the source of nuisance, when it was ultimately found to be due to cupolas, some of which had not been fitted with modern grit collecting apparatus. This case was also receiving attention at the close of the year.

Public Abattoir

Closure of Private Slaughterhouses

Food Supplies.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The history of the abattoir scheme has been set out in previous Annual Reports (see 1928, 1929 and 1930 Reports). In the 1931 Report a note appeared describing the lay-out, accommodation, structure and cost of the abattoir. The foundation stone was laid on June 18th, 1931, and the opening ceremony took place on October 10th, 1932. In connection with the latter, an illustrated brochure was issued at the time containing full particulars of the scheme. There is no need therefore to repeat them here. The Abattoir scheme was conceived and carried to fruition by the Public Health Committee. The final arrangements—staffing and like matters—devolved upon a Joint Committee formed from the Public Health and Markets Committees. Finally and immediately prior to its opening, the abattoir was vested in the Markets Committee. The Public Health Committee retain an important interest, as constituted by their responsibility for veterinary and meat-inspection services. A full-time meat inspector has been appointed by the last-named Committee for duty at the Abattoir.

The Coventry Public Abattoir is the last word in modernity and is the subject of eulogies by the official delegates who have come from many parts to see it.

Closure of Private Slaughterhouses.

The provision of a public abattoir in a locality is undertaken as a public health measure rather than as a commercial venture. Nevertheless the financial aspect is important, above all in times such as now obtain. In this connection it is evident that the question of the private slaughterhouses is relevant alike to public health and financial considerations. The public abattoir fails to attain to full potentiality as a sanitary reform if alongside it a large number of private slaughterhouses are allowed to remain in commission. Similarly a public abattoir suffers as a trading undertaking if many butchers who should support it continue to use private slaughtering accommodation outside. It is therefore clear that wholesale and expeditious closure of private slaughterhouses is an integral part of a successful abattoir scheme. The local scheme whereby the private slaughterhouses have been closed is unique and is rightly a source of pride to the Public Health Committee. The antecedent parleys between the Corporation and the local Master Butchers' Association in this connection were amicable throughout, albeit long and difficult. The successful outcome is attributable largely to the able negotiations as conducted by Alderman Vincent Wyles (who was Mayor of the City at the time, and who is an ex-president of the National Federation of Meat Traders) and by the Town Clerk. A long-sustained policy of amicable relationship between the Public Health Committee and the Public Health Department on the one hand and the local trade on the other, contributed not a little.

The arrangement made between the Corporation and the butchers appertains to the area of the City prior to the 1928

boundary extension. In the pre-extension City there were 12 registered, 21 conditionally licensed, and 10 annually licensed slaughterhouses.

From their varying terms of tenure and other considerations, it emerges that some occupiers of slaughterhouses would have had comparatively large claims to compensation, some would have had smaller claims, and some no claim at all. The initial desideratum of the scheme for closure of slaughterhouses was that it should embrace the occupiers of all categories of slaughterhouse. In order to enable this, it was necessary to provide for some compensation to the occupiers of all slaughterhouses—registered, conditionally licensed and annually licensed. The principle was invoked of "the greatest good for the greatest number" as concerning the occupiers of slaughterhouses. It was deemed that certain of the individual occupiers would reorientate their ideas as to the respective amounts of compensation they themselves might exact by recourse to litigation, in order to enable those of their colleagues who were less fortunately placed in the matter of compensation, to participate in such compensatory benefits as the scheme offered. In short, the scheme was calculated to appeal to the butchers in association.

The compensation offered by the scheme was based upon considerations of (a) the terms of tenure of each slaughterhouse, and (b) the ascertained average annual kill by each occupier of a slaughterhouse. The figures obtained in the last-mentioned connection were effectively checked. In the case of registered and annually-licensed slaughterhouses, the compensation was by cash payment. In the case of the occupiers of conditionally-licensed places, compensation took the form of prescribed free facilities at the abattoir.

The total sum disbursed in compensation to the occupiers of the 12 registered slaughterhouses was £3,860, which gives an average of £321 13s. 4d. per occupier. To the occupiers of 9 annually licensed premises, the total sum of compensation was £1,905, with an average of £211 13s. 4d. per occupier. The compensation to each occupier of the 21 conditionally-licensed slaughterhouses was constituted by the accordance of free killing facilities at the abattoir for a period of five years up to a value (computed on the ordinary scale of charges at the abattoir) of £25 per annum.

The capital cost to the Corporation occasioned by the scheme was therefore £5,765. In addition there is the cost of the abattoir concessions, which will be in the nature of a revenue charge for five years; in this connection the ultimate total cost will be around £2,500. The sanction of the Ministry of Health to the borrowing of the aforesaid capital sum of £5,765 was duly obtained in December, 1932.

The general closure of private slaughterhouses under the above scheme was completed on January 28th, 1933. At the time of writing, all have been closed with the single exception of one annually-licensed place, which latter is now under close consideration.

At the beginning of 1932 the private slaughterhouses in the City were: Registered 17; conditionally licensed 21; annually licensed 10; unclassified (in 1928 added area) 4. At the 1932 boundary extension (April 1st, 1932) 1 additional place was added. As at January 31st, 1933, there were: - Registered 5 (in 1928 added area); conditionally licensed, nil; annually licensed, 1 (in pre-1928 City); unclassified, 5 (4 in 1928 added area and 1 in 1932 added area).

The total number of inspections of slaughterhouses made by the Inspectors of the Department during 1932 was 2,273.

Unsound Meat.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations provide that, where on the slaughter of an animal for sale for human consumption, it appears that any part of the carcase or internal organs is or may be diseased or unsound, the person by whom, or on whose behalf, the animal was slaughtered shall immediately give notice of the fact to the Local Authority. In accordance with this provision, 537 notifications were received during the year from 76 butchers, concerning the carcases of 120 bullocks, 137 cows, 70 heifers, 9 calves, 88 sheep, and 113 pigs.

The quantity of unsound or diseased meat surrendered and destroyed in connection with these notifications was estimated to amount to 14,123 lbs., and consisted of: Beef, 11,904 lbs. (of which 7,485 lbs. were tuberculous); mutton, 598 lbs.; pork 1,438 lbs.; veal, 183 lbs. The tuberculous meat surrendered involved 185 carcases or parts of carcases.

In addition to the above, the following carcases have been examined at slaughterhouses, markets and shops by Sanitary Inspectors who are qualified Meat Inspectors, viz. :—

Beef	...	...	...	...	1,997
Mutton and Lamb	...	...	...	...	7,271
Pork	...	...	...	...	4,326
Veal	...	...	...	...	455

(These figures include carcases examined at the Abattoir during the period from October to December).

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

These regulations have for their object the control from a hygienic standpoint of the preparation, handling and distribution of meat for sale.

During the year, 1,344 inspections were made at markets, shops and stores, and in 53 instances contraventions were observed relating in the main to meat so placed or distributed as to be without reasonable protection against contamination. In each case a notice was served upon the person concerned, calling attention to the contravention, and the premises were kept under observation.

SALE OF FOOD ORDER, 1921.

The provisions of this Order require that all imported meat exposed for sale shall be conspicuously labelled "imported." The various shops, stores and markets have been regularly visited in order to see that the requirements of the Order are observed. Any contraventions observed have readily been remedied as a result of verbal representations.

Milk.

The daily average quantity of milk consumed in the City during 1932 was 7,462 gallons, of which some 2,394 gallons are produced in the City. The notable increase in the latter figure as compared with that for 1931 is due to the inclusion in the City area of 25 additional farms, consequent upon the 1932 boundary extension. More than one-half of the local supply is constituted by "pasteurised" and "sterilized" milk. The demand for "Certified" and "Grade A Tuberculin Tested" milks is not so great as could be desired. The quality of local milk supplies generally, as revealed by chemical analysis, was good. Of 175 samples analysed, seven only were found to be below the standard specified in the Sale of Milk Regulations, and in only one instance was extraneous dirt found to be excessive. At all times during the year the local milk supply was sufficient to meet the demand.

At the year-end there were five firms in the City holding licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, viz.: one for the sale of "Certified" milk; one for the sale of "Certified" and "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk; and three for the sale of "Pasteurized" milk.

During the year, nineteen specimens of designated milk have been submitted for bacterial count, and it is pleasing to record that in each case the milk complied with the requirements prescribed in the Order.

Samples for Tubercle Bacilli.--During the year, 69 specimens have been submitted to the Pathological Department, Birmingham University, for examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. 33 samples were obtained from milk produced at farms in the City, and 36 from milk sold within the City but produced at farms outside. In 7 instances living tubercle bacilli were found. In one of these cases the milk had been produced outside the City, but was being sold within the City. The case was reported to the proper authority, in whose area appropriate steps were taken. The affected cow was detected and slaughtered, after which a further mixed sample was taken which gave a negative result. The 6 remaining samples, which had given positive results, were from milk produced at two separate farms belonging to the same farmer within the City. At the first farm the affected cow was readily detected by the Veterinary Inspector, and after the cow had been slaughtered, a "control" sample was obtained and gave a negative result. At the second farm the problem was of a somewhat complicated character. A series of samples, some from individual cows and others from groups of

cows, were examined. In all, 24 samples were submitted for examination, and certain cows were submitted to the tuberculin test. The result was that two cows were slaughtered and dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, after which the milk from the herd was proved to be free from infection.

Purveyors of Milk.

		1931.	1932.
Number of retail purveyors selling loose milk	... ... ...	377	392
(a) Residing in the City	... ...	270	286
(b) ,, outside the City	... ...	107	106
Number of retail purveyors selling bottled milk only (residing within the City)	... ... ...	572	535
Number of producers and wholesale traders within the City	... ...	33	31
Number of producers and wholesale dealers outside the City and supplying milk within the City	... ...	93	182

Infringements of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act were observed in fifty-five instances. In connection with these offences, 28 written notices were served, and 27 verbal notices given. The offenders were kept under observation, and no further infringements were observed. In no case was it found necessary to institute magisterial proceedings.

At six general stores the sale of loose milk was discontinued during the year.

Cowsheds.

Number of cowkeepers on Register, January, 1932	43
" " discontinued during the year	1
" taken over with Boundary Extension, 1932	30
" on Register, December, 1932	... ... 72
" of visits paid during the year	... ... 384
" of notices issued	... ... ... 24

It will be seen from the above table that the number of cowkeepers in the City is now considerably increased in consequence of the 1932 Boundary Extension. A survey of the farms situated in the added area is at present being carried out. The Department has caused many structural improvements to be carried out in connection with local cowsheds during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Mr. Dale, the Veterinary Inspector, reports as follows:—
"I have pleasure in submitting my report in respect of the examination of dairy cows within the City for the year 1932. There

are about 600 cows, of which some 200 were lying off. There has been one herd affected with tuberculosis, but the latter has now been eliminated. As a whole the udders have been healthy, but there have been a few cases of hardened quarters, not tuberculous. The condition of the cows as a whole was good. There has been a considerable addition to the number of cows since the extension of the City boundary."

**PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD)
REGULATIONS, 1925-27.**

Of the 351 samples of food submitted for analysis during the year, only four samples—all of sausages—were found to contain a preservative. In each case the preservative used was that of sulphur dioxide. As the use of this preservative is permitted by the regulations, and the amounts found did not exceed the specified limit, no offence was committed in that respect. However, declaratory labels were not displayed as required by the regulations, and the vendors were cautioned in each case by order of the Public Health Committee.

Unsound Food.

The following quantities of unsound food have been surrendered from markets, shops, and stores:—1,744 lbs. of meat (1,000 lbs. of beef; 93 lbs. of mutton; 651 lbs. of pork); 60 tins of beef; 19 tins of tongue; 74 rabbits; 34 hares; 28½ cwts. of wet fish; 190 tins of fish; 608 tins of fruit; 91 tins of tomatoes; 328 tins of condensed milk; 8 tins of cream; 107 tins of vegetables; 153 jars of pickles; 17 pots of fish and meat paste; 39 jars of jam; 288 lbs. of pears; 7 cwts. 16 lbs. of peas; 12½ cwts. of tomatoes; 4 boxes of cheese; 14 lbs. of liquid eggs; 257 eggs; 24½ cwts. of chestnuts; and 94 packets of miscellaneous foods.

MANUFACTURE OF ICE CREAM.

Register of Manufacturers and Vendors.

Number of names on Register, January, 1932	...	159
" " added to Register during the year		46
" of cases where the sale of ice cream was discontinued during the year...	...	44
" of names on Register, December, 1932	...	161*

*Of this number, 136 are makers of ice cream, the remaining 25 being vendors only.

Special attention was given to these premises during the season, particularly in cases where ice cream is prepared in back kitchens. On the whole the premises were found to be clean and to be kept in conformity with the provisions of the Coventry Corporation Act.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928, AND
REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH
(REGULATIONS AS TO FOOD) ACT, 1907.

The following table shows the number and nature of the articles submitted for analysis during the year :

Articles.	Total.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.
New Milk ..	175	168	7
Condensed Full Cream Milk ..	7	7	..
Cream (Loose) ..	5	5	..
Butter ..	41	41	..
Margarine ..	18	18	..
Lard ..	10	10	..
Sponge Cake ..	4	4	..
Slab Cake ..	7	7	..
Custard Powder ..	3	3	..
Corn Flour ..	2	2	..
Self-Raising Flour ..	5	5	..
Shredded Suet ..	6	6	..
Ground Rice ..	5	5	..
Egg Substitute ..	2	2	..
Cocoa ..	6	6	..
Tea ..	4	4	..
Sweets ..	6	6	..
Jam ..	6	6	..
Bacon ..	3	3	..
Pork Sausages ..	9	6	3
Beef Sausages ..	6	5	1
Luncheon Sausage ..	1	1	..
Potted Meat ..	5	5	..
Brawn ..	8	8	..
Fish Paste ..	7	7	..
Totals	351	340	11

Of the 351 samples taken, 134 were "formal" and 217 "preliminary."

Milk. It will be seen from the table that of the 175 samples of milk analysed, 7 were adulterated. In 6 instances the fat content was below the legal standard in amounts varying from 3 per cent. to 33 per cent., and in one instance the sample was deficient in solids, not fat, to the extent of 5 per cent.

Samples Deficient in Fat—6 (formal 5, informal 1). Four samples were obtained from one dairyman, one being deficient of fat to the extent of 33 per cent., one 25 per cent., and two 3 per cent. A sample of milk subsequently obtained in course of delivery from the farmer to the dairyman was found to be 18 per cent. deficient in fat. Summons were issued against both the farmer and dairyman, the farmer being convicted and fined £2 and costs. The summonses against the dairyman were withdrawn on payment of costs. The two remaining samples, one informal and one formal, were taken from a small shop. The informal sample was found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 20 per cent. and was followed up by a formal sample which was certified to be 5 per cent. deficient. A sample was then taken in course of delivery

from a dairyman to the shop keeper, and this proved to be genuine. The shopkeeper was cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee.

In regard to the sample found to be deficient in solids, not fat, a further sample was obtained which proved to be genuine, but of poor quality. The vendor is being kept under observation.

All the samples of milk were found to be free from preservative and artificial colouring matter, and with one exception were free from excessive amounts of extraneous dirt. Investigation in this case proved that the dirt content was due to improper care in handling. The vendor was cautioned.

Condensed Milk. The samples of condensed milk were found to be genuine and to comply with the regulations.

Sausages. Of the 15 samples of sausages analysed, 11 were found to be genuine and free from preservative, and 4 to contain sulphur dioxide in amounts varying from 184 to 208 parts per million. Declaratory labels were not displayed. In each case the vendor was cautioned.

Drugs.—The Coventry Insurance Committee cause periodical samples to be taken of drugs and appliances as supplied by local chemists to insured persons. In this connection, Mr. Lee-Gordon, the Clerk to the Committee, kindly supplies the following note, viz. :—“ During 1932, the Insurance Committee took 19 tests of medicines, etc., prescribed for insured persons under their approved scheme; 15 were of mixtures, and 4 of scheduled appliances. In all cases but one (a mixture) the analyst's reports were satisfactory and indicated a high standard of dispensing. In the remaining case action was taken under the Regulations to enquire into the circumstances of the inaccuracies disclosed.”

Mental Deficiency

Mental Treatment. Blind Persons

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Matter of Institutional Provision.

From time to time during the past two or three years the Mental Deficiency Act Committee have debated the question of institutional provision for local mental defectives. The City is not possessed of a recognised institution or colony specifically for such cases. Nevertheless, as mentioned in the 1931 Report, the Exhall Institution, which at present is administered by the Public Assistance Committee of the City Council, is eminently suited as a nucleus for such a colony. Exhall contains 40 beds, which are occupied by miscellaneous male mental cases, a proportion of whom can properly be categorised as mental defectives. If the Exhall Institution were transferred to the administration of the Mental Deficiency Act Committee, it would appear that the Board of Control might well accord it recognition as a Colony for Mental Defectives. This development has been contemplated for some time past, and in 1931 the last-named Committee provisionally decided upon a scheme embracing the change and providing also for the addition of 80 beds to the existing accommodation at Exhall. The project was held up temporarily on account of the economic considerations which dominated public policy towards the close of 1931. Although the scheme has been discussed frequently during 1932, no further progress has been deemed possible. Meanwhile, during the year under review, a counter-proposal came up for consideration. This was in the shape of a suggestion, put forward by the Walsall and West Bromwich (Barr Colony) Joint Board, to the effect that Coventry should enter into a long-term agreement with the Board for the admission of Coventry mental defectives to the Great Barr Colony. This matter has been the subject of much deliberation by the Mental Deficiency Act Committee, and among their many avenues of enquiry, the Committee visited the Great Barr Colony during the year. Early in the year also, a joint report was prepared by the City Treasurer and the present writer setting out comparative costs of (a) the proposed Exhall extension scheme, and (b) the possible arrangement with the Joint Board. At the year-end this basic issue, Exhall development *versus* some agreement for outside arrangements, had not been settled finally. Clearly there are points to be weighed on both sides. The Exhall scheme would place Coventry in possession of its own Colony for Mental Defectives, with the advantages of undivided control. On the other hand, the Exhall Colony would be small, whereas a large joint Colony can offer the advantages of well-classified accommodation and full training facilities. The whole matter continues to receive the attention of the Committee concerned during the current year (1933). At the time of writing, it can be stated that the Mental Deficiency Act Committee favour the scheme for developing Exhall, and active plans are afoot in this connection.

REPORT OF THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT
COMMITTEE FOR 1932.

The following is an extract from the report, viz. :—

" The annual return of Mental Defectives required by the Board of Control shows as under :—

		M.	F.	Total.
1. No. of cases in Institutions	...	28	16	44
2. No. of cases under Guardianship...	4	9	13	
3. No. of cases under Statutory Supervision	...	85	97	182
		—	—	—
		117	122	239
4. No. of cases receiving :—				
(a) Indoor Poor Law Relief...	51	14	65	
(b) Outdoor Poor Law Relief	1	2	3	
	—	—	—	—
	52	16	68	
5. No. of cases under Voluntary Supervision	...	12	13	25
		—	—	—
6. No. of cases registered in 1932 :—				
(a) Education Committee Notification	...	9	8	17
(b) Parents' request	...	1	1	2
(c) Board of Control	...	—	1	1
(d) Public Assistance Committee	—	—	1	1
(e) Warwickshire County Council	4	8	12	
	—	—	—	—
	14	19	33	
	—	—	—	—

(The figures under heading 6 are included under headings 1 to 4 above).

Four cases were sent to Institutions and two were withdrawn (one died and one was transferred to the State Institution). A further five cases were placed under guardianship and one case was granted leave of absence to her home. In addition (as shown under heading 6 (e) above) the following cases were taken over from the Warwickshire County Council on April 1st, 1932, as a result of the boundary extension :—In Institutions, 7; Under Guardianship, 2; Under Home Supervision, 3.

Continuation orders were issued by the Board of Control as follows :—Institution cases—7 for one year, 3 for 5 years; Guardianship cases—6 for one year, 1 for 5 years.

The Institutions in which the 44 cases were being maintained by us on December 31st, 1932, were:—

Midland Counties Institution, 20; Stapleton Institution, Bristol, 3; Whittington Hall, Chesterfield, 4; Worcester Municipal Homes, 2; Dudley Institution, 2; Stoke Park Colony, Bristol, 3; Stallington Hall, Stoke-on-Trent, 1; Home of Holy Innocents, Exeter, 1; Besford Court, 1; Belmont Nursery, Croydon, 1; St. Theresa's Home, Lewisham, 1; Tamworth Institution, 1; Cirencester Institution, 1; Warwick Institution, 1; Weston Colony, 1; Sunfield Home, Birmingham, 1.

The average cost of maintenance per case per week of the above 44 patients was 27/7d., as compared with 25/3d. on December 31st, 1931.

Classification.	In Institutions.			Under Guardianship.			Under supervision in own homes.			Grand Totals.				
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.		Total	M.	F.	Total		
Feeble minded	..	23	14	37	3	6	9	56	64	120	82	84	166	
Imbeciles	..	6	4	10	..	3	3	22	24	66	28	31	59	
Idiots	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	5	7	12	8	7	15	
Moral Imbeciles	3	3	..	..	..	1	3	4	1	6	7	
			31	21	52†	4	9	13	84	98	182	119	128	247†

None of the cases at present maintained by the Public Assistance Committee is included.

† Eight cases (4 males and 4 females) are shewn in the table as in institutions although not included in No. 1. These eight are detained at Rampton State Institution and are not a charge upon the Committee.

Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

During 1932, eleven new patients—9 voluntary and 2 temporary were dealt with under the Act. All were admitted to the Hatton Mental Hospital, and in addition two voluntary patients of the 1931 series remained in the Hospital during part of 1932. Of the 13 cases thus treated during the year under review, 8 were discharged during the year, and 5 were remaining in hospital at the year-end. Of the 8 patients discharged, 2 were certified under the Lunacy Acts and were detained accordingly, and 6 were discharged home. The average period of sojourn in hospital in respect of the 8 patients discharged was 89 days.

The cost of maintenance charged to the local Committee during 1932 for the 13 patients treated in hospital was £151 9s. 8d.

Blind Persons Act, 1920.

The local arrangements for the discharge of duties under this Act were set out in last year's Report.

The Postmaster kindly gives the information that, under the Wireless Telegraphy (Facilities for Blind Persons) Act, 91 free licences have been issued to blind persons in the City.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report (for the year 1932) to the City Council, of the Coventry Society for the Blind:—

"At the end of December, 1932, there were 147 blind persons on the Register. Of these, three babies were at the Sunshine Home at Leamington, six children at special schools for the blind, two were trainees at the Birmingham Institution, two men were awaiting vacancies for training, and there were 14 Home workers, under the supervision of the Birmingham Institution. We are glad to report that in July a former Home worker, Miss Hilda Sage, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., was appointed a member of the music staff at the Royal Normal College, Norwood, where she received her education. Miss Sage commenced her duties at the College in September. The difficulty of keeping the Home workers employed and of disposing of their goods is always a problem. In May—by kind permission of the Mayor—a sale of their goods was held in the Mayoress' Parlour. The sale was opened by Mrs. W. F. Strickland, and articles were sold to the value of £33. In September a shop in the National Provincial Bank buildings was placed at the disposal of the Society for two days by the kindness of the Manager, and it was used for demonstrations in mat-making, basket-making, chair-seating, brush-making and knitting. A permanent order for supplying school socks was obtained as a result of this publicity, also other orders.

There have been nine deaths during the year under review and eighteen new cases. Two cases have been transferred from Coventry to other areas, and one from London to Coventry. Five persons have been examined by Mr. Harrison Butler and pronounced not blind within the meaning of the Act. By far the greater proportion of the registered blind are classed as unemployables, and every effort has been made to render their lot happier by classes and social gatherings; the latter were made possible by the kindness of various churches and organisations of the City.

During the year a Debating Club has been formed, a room in the Co-operative Institute being available for this purpose by the courtesy of the Educational Department. The members of the Club are very keen and some interesting discussions have taken place. There have also been some interesting addresses by visitors; an especially noteworthy one on the League of Nations was given by Mrs. Norman Robinson.

A further supply of six single-valve sets has been received from the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund, making 20 sets in all installed from this Fund.

A happy day was spent at Wicksteed Park on 22nd July; the expenses of this outing were met in part by the proceeds of a concert kindly given by the Coventry City Police Band, assisted by Miss Dorothy Ellis and Miss Marjorie Smith. This annual event is much appreciated by the Committee. It was organised in 1932 by the members of the Band and was attended by the Chief Constable (Captain S. A. Hector) and by members of the Watch Committee.

The Committee would like to express their appreciation of the services of Alderman T. E. Friswell as Chairman; he has been ready on all occasions to do all he could to further the interests of the Society and of its members."

ROSE E. STANER,

Hon. Secretary."

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL RETURN CONCERNING BLIND PERSONS ON THE
REGISTER OF THE COVENTRY SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1933

TABLE I. Number of Blind Persons on Register (In age groups.)

Age periods.										Total		Person								
0-5	5-16	16-21	21-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70 & over	M.	F.										
M. 4	F. 1	M. 3	F. 5	M. 1	F. 1	M. 2	F. 4	M. 11	F. 2	M. 12	F. 4	M. 18	F. 12	M. 13	F. 13	M. 11	F. 30	75	72	147

TABLE II.—Age incidence of Blindness amongst those on Register.

Age periods.										70 & over		Person								
0-1	1-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	M.	F.	M.	F.								
M. 14	F. 11	M. 1	F. 4	M. 3	F. 2	M. 6	F. 4	M. 7	F. 3	M. 5	F. 4	M. 14	F. 5	M. 8	F. 12	M. 16	F. 17	M. 1	F. 10	

TABLE III.—Employment of Blind Persons (Age 16 and over.)

Employed			Trained but Unemployed			Under Training			No training but trainable			Unemployable			Total		Person
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	
19	7	26	2	..	2	1	1	2	2	..	2	44	58	102	68	66	134

TABLE III. (a.)—Occupations of those employed.

Mat Maker	..	..	..	1	Newsagent	..	..	..	1
Tuners	..	..	..	4	Journalist	..	..	..	1
Basket and Cane Workers	..	..	..	3	Teacher of Music	..	..	..	1
Boot Repairers	..	..	..	3	Lithographer	..	..	..	1
Knitters	..	..	..	3	Canvasser	..	..	..	1
Head Phone Tester	..	..	..	1	Tailor	..	..	..	1
Typist	..	..	..	1	Baker	..	..	..	1
Brush Makers	..	..	..	2	Masseuse	..	..	..	1

TABLE IV.—Physically and Mentally Defective Blind Persons.

Mentally defective (a).			Physically defective (b).			Deaf (c).			Combinations of a. b. and c.			Total		
M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Persons
2	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	Nil.			5	3	8

TABLE V.—School Age period (5-16) According to Mental or Physical condition.

Normal	Mentally defective		Physically defective		Deaf	Total	Total defectives	Percentage defective	
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
2	5	7	1	..	1	Nil.	8	1	12

Health Propaganda

**General Provision of Health
Services (Summarized), etc.**

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

LECTURES.

The following lectures were given by the department during the year :—

Audience.	Date.	Subject.	Speaker.
Warwick Road Church, Women's Meeting	13.1.32	Prevention of Maternal Mortality	Mrs. Glover*
Women's Co-operative Guild, Hearsall Lanc.	2.3.32	Nutrition and Diet	Dr A. Massey
Coventry Dairymen's Assn.	3.3.32	Clean Milk Supplies	,
Warwick Road Church, Men's Meeting	13.3.32	Problems of Social Hygiene	,
Women's Institute, Allesley	15.3.32	Prevention of Maternal Mortality	,
Midland Women's Co-operative Guild	19.4.32	, , ,	Miss Cureton
Coventry Trades Council	21.4.32	Health Problems in the Engineering Shop	Dr. A. Massey
Coventry Girl Guides' Assn.	5.5.32	The Work of the Public Health Department	Dr. H. L. Oldershaw
Binley Women's Co-operative Guild	19.5.32	Nutrition and Diet	Dr. A. Massey
Coventry National Union of Railwaymen	2.6.32	Rheumatism & Industry	,
Women's Conservative Club, Great Heath	14.6.32	The Local State of the Public Health	,
Central Women's Co-operative Guild	21.9.32	Housing and Health	,
Coventry National Union of Railwaymen	19.10.32	Prevention of Tuberculosis	,
Wesley Guild, Earlsdon	23.11.32	The Economics of Public Health	,
Coventry Branch, College of Nursing	24.11.32	The Modern Conception of Public Health	,
Women's Co-operative Guild, Lockhurst Lanc	28.11.32	Local Housing Problems	,
Coventry National Union of Railwaymen	7.12.32	Nutrition and Diet	,

* Voluntary lecturer kindly nominated on request by Coventry branch National Council of Women.

"Better Health" Journal.

Articles by the present writer appeared each month and embraced the following subjects:—Deafness, Influenza, Dietary, Mental Health, Slum Clearance, Walking for Exercise, Rheumatism, Summer Diet, Milk and Tuberculosis, Measles, "Safety First" in the Factory, and Scarlet Fever.

The journal is well received in the City, and the circulation is so arranged that the seeds of health propaganda reach suitable soil. The local newspapers have continued to publish extracts from the "Better Health" journal each month.

Health Propaganda in Factories.

The existing system of liaison between the Coventry Engineering Employers' Association and the City Health Department in matters appertaining to factory welfare work has received mention in previous reports. The arrangement has worked usefully and well during the year under review. Health articles were contributed regularly to Works' magazines, and the matter was provided for topical health posters in the factories worded according to any prevailing epidemiological contingency or according to seasonal requirements. The large employers think well of these and other efforts in the sphere of factory hygiene. They appreciate their humanitarian and economic worth.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of specimens examined during 1932 is given below:—

Disease suspected.	No. of Specimens.	Result Positive.	Result Negative.
Typhoid Fever	24	9	15
Diphtheria	1749	175	1574
Phthisis	432	84	348
Syphilis	833	272	561
Gonorrhoea	37	14	23
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	3	1
Scarlet Fever	1	..	1
Totals	3080	557	2523

Of the above specimens 78 diphtheria swabs were sent to the Lister Institute from the City Hospital and 452 Wassermann specimens to the Birmingham University from the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre, Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. Also 1,219 diphtheria swabs were examined in the laboratory of the Public Health Department.

The particulars regarding these are as follows :—

Received from.		No. of Specimens	Result Positive.	Result Negative
City Hospital	..	1172	135	1037
School Clinic	...	1	—	1
Health Visitors	..	41	1	40
Municipal Hospital	..	1	—	1
Corley Open-Air School	..	4	1	3
Totals	..	1219	137	1082

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES (Summarized).

(A) HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDIZED BY THE COUNCIL :—

(1) *General.*—The Municipal Hospital (324 beds), situate in Gulson Road, came over to the Council on April 1st, 1930, as a result of appropriation under the Local Government Act, 1929, for purposes of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Acts. Full particulars appear in the body of the Report.

(2) *Fever.*—(a) The City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, provided by the Council, is situate in Stoney Stanton Road; built for 104 beds. The new City Hospital in course of erection will have 148 beds.

(b) The Pinley Smallpox Hospital, provided by the Council, is situate on the south-east outskirts of the City; built for 18 beds.

(3) *Tuberculosis.*—A sanatorium is provided by the Joint Tuberculosis Committee of Warwickshire and Coventry. Hertford Hill Sanatorium, situate at Hatton, near Warwick; accommodation for 190 beds for men, women and children.

(4) *Maternity.*—A special Maternity unit of 21 beds is provided at the Municipal Hospital. By agreement with the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, maternity beds therein are at the call of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

(5) *Children.*—There are 80 beds for children in the Municipal Hospital.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITAL.

The Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital (voluntary) is situate in Stoney Stanton Road, and possesses 291 beds, viz. :— Medical, 51; surgical, 129; ophthalmic, 22; accident, 23; maternity, 16; children, 44; venereal diseases, 6. There are in addition 40 beds in the Alecock Convalescent Home appertaining to the voluntary hospital.

(The total general hospital accommodation—voluntary and municipal—for the City gives 3.4 beds per 1,000 population).

THE PAYBODY HOME.

This is an orthopaedic Home with resident accommodation for 40 children. It is carried on under the auspices of the Coventry Crippled Children's Guild.

Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children is provided by the Council at the London Road Institution and at the Children's Homes.

(B) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Council has provided (a) motor ambulances and a van for infectious cases; (b) motor ambulances for non-infectious cases and accidents.

(C) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CASES.

The Municipal Infant Welfare Centre and Ante-natal Clinic are conducted at the old Barracks Hospital, situate in Barracks Square.

There are nine assisted voluntary Infant Welfare Centres (including one Ante-natal Clinic), situate respectively at "Dunsmoor," Holyhead Road, Leicester Causeway, Bray's Lane, Stoke Heath, Lockhurst Lane, Longford, Tile Hill, Walsgrave and Binley. The Council allots the services of a Health Visitor to each centre, and of a Medical Officer to five of the centres. Full particulars are included in the body of the Report.

There are no Day Nurseries.

The School Clinic is situate in King Street, and contains Departments for general treatment, cleansing, dental work, and eye work, and plant for X-ray therapy. (See Report on School Medical Service).

The Central Tuberculosis Dispensary of the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee is situate at 4, The Quadrant. It is fitted with an X-ray Department.

The Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre is organized as part of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

Orthopaedic Clinic.—The clinic is a voluntary institution conducted by the Coventry Crippled Children's Guild. The clinic premises are situate at "Dunsmoor," Holyhead Road.

(D) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS. See page 34.

(E) PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) *General*.—There are five nursing associations—the Coventry and District, the Foleshill, the Tile Hill and Westwood District, the Whitley and Binley District, and the Newnham Benefit. Private nurses are available if required.

(b) *For Infectious Diseases, e.g., Measles, etc.*—By agreement with the City Council the home nursing of measles, german measles, whooping-cough, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, is performed by the Nursing Associations. An annual retaining fee is paid by the Council to the Coventry Association, to the Foleshill Association, and to the Tile Hill and Westwood Associa-

tion, to cover all cases attended and nursed. A return of such cases attended is sent to the Medical Officer of Health. The arrangements for general home nursing are in the hands of the voluntary Nursing Associations.

(F) MIDWIVES.

The City Council does not employ practising midwives, nor does it subsidize any. Particulars anent practising midwives in the City and their work appear in the body of the Report.

The Public Mortuary was used on 63 occasions during the year, and the post-mortem room therein was in commission 21 times.

Local Acts, Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, and Local Regulations (with dates) in force in the City.

Local Acts.

The Coventry Corporation Act, 1900	...	Royal Assent, 6/8/1900
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1907	...	2/8/1907
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1911	...	2/6/1911
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1920	...	4/8/1920
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1921	...	17/8/1921
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1927	...	29/7/1927
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1931	...	8/7/1931

Adoptive Acts.

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889	...	1/1/1890
The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	...	do.
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	...	do.
The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891	...	1/9/1894
The Private Street Works Act, 1892	...	3/4/1893
The Public Libraries Acts	...	1867
The Baths and Washhouses Acts	...	1846, 1847, 1878
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	...	1910
(Various parts).		
The Public Health Act, 1925 (Parts II., III. [less Section 33], IV. and V.)	...	1/3/1926

Bye-Laws.

Common Lodging Houses	...	...	2/12/1930
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	24/2/1931
Slaughterhouses	...	...	6/1/1931
Public Baths	...	...	9/11/1893
Employment of Children	...	...	30/4/1910
Offensive Trades	...	...	24/2/1931
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	30/3/1927
Nursing Homes	...	...	15/12/1930
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	...	...	14/1/1931
Nuisances	...	...	14/1/1931

In the Appendix overleaf will be found the classification in the Extended Schedule (1929 Revision) of the deaths which occurred during the year.

The School Medical Report will be found on page 123.

SCHEDULE OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1932.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.
Typhoid Fever	1	..	1	Leukæmia : Aleukæmia :—	3	1	2
es	12	10	2	(a) Leukæmia	3	1	2
et Fever	2	1	1	(b) Aleukæmia	4	2	2
ping Cough	11	6	5	Diseases of spleen (Banti's disease)	1	1	..
heria	3	1	2	Encephalitis :—			
enza				(a) Cerebral abscess	1	1	..
With pneumonic complications	26	16	10	Meningitis	5	4	1
With other respiratory complications	5	3	2	Tabes dorsalis	1	1	..
With non-respiratory complications	9	3	6	Other diseases of the spinal cord	2	2	..
With stated complications	3	1	2	Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy, etc. :—			
pelas	4	3	1	a 1. Cerebral haemorrhage	42	17	25
polio-encephalitis	2	1	1	b 1. Cerebral embolism	1	1	..
phalitis lethargica	8	5	3	b 2. Cerebral thrombosis	21	9	12
oro-spinal fever	10	3	7	c Hemiplegia	6	1	5
rculosis :—				General paralysis of the insane ..	8	7	1
spiratory system	141	73	68	Other forms of insanity ..	1	..	1
entral nervous system	8	4	4	Epilepsy	7	4	3
vertebral column	2	1	1	Infantile convulsions (age under 5 years)	4	3	1
her bones and joints	2	2	..	Other diseases of the nervous system	7	2	5
ymphatic system	1	1	..	Diseases of the eye and annexa ..	2	..	2
nito-urinary system	1	1	..	Diseases of the ear and mastoid sinus :—			
acute disseminated T.B.	5	3	2	(a) Otitis and other diseases of ear	3	2	1
ilis—Congenital	3	1	2	(b) Diseases of mastoid sinus	3	..	3
quired or unspecified	14	11	3	Pericarditis	1	1	..
r venereal diseases	1	..	1	Acute Endocarditis :—			
lent infection—septicaemia	1	..	1	1. Malignant	5	2	3
er, Malignant disease :—				2. Other acute	4	4	..
uccal cavity and pharynx	15	13	2	Chronic Endocarditis : valvular disease :—			
igestive organs and peri-toneum	102	56	46	1. Aortic valve disease	7	6	1
spiratory organs	11	9	2	2. Mitral	21	6	15
terus	15	..	15	3. Aortic and Mitral valve disease	4	1	3
ther female genital organs	5	..	5	4. Endocarditis, not acute or chronic	2	..	2
reast	16	..	16	5. Other unspecified valve disease	22	9	13
ale genito-urinary organs	16	16	..	Diseases of Myocardium	200	102	98
kin	3	1	2	Diseases of coronary arteries	9	7	2
ther or unspecified organs	18	6	12	Other diseases of the heart	12	7	5
malignant tumours	3	..	3	Aneurysm	2	2	..
ours of undetermined nature	3	2	1	Arterio Sclerosis :—			
amatic fever	18	5	13	1. With cerebral haemorrhage	42	20	22
nic rheumatism	4	2	2	2. Record of other cerebral vasc. lesion	22	11	11
etes	17	6	11	3. Without record of cerebral vasc. lesion	32	21	11
ets	1	..	1	Diseases of the veins (2)	1	1	..
ases of thyroid and para-thyroid :—				Diseases of the lymphatic system	1	..	1
) Exophthalmic goitre	8	..	8	Abnormalities of blood pressure	2	..	2
) Myxoedema	1	1	..	Diseases of accessory nasal sinuses (2)	2	1	1
) Other diseases of thyroid	1	..	1				
ases of the adrenals	1	..	1				
orrhagic conditions	2	1	1				
mia :—							
) Pernicious	8	3	5				
) Other	2	..	2				

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Persons.	Males.
Bronchitis :—						
(a) Acute	25	10	15	Puerperal sepsis not returned as		
(b) Chronic	49	34	15	post abortion :—		
(c) Not distinguished	58	32	26	(a) Puerperal septicæmia	3	..
Broncho-pneumonia	42	29	14	Fuerperal convulsions	1	..
Lobar pneumonia	30	20	10	Other accidents of childbirth	1	..
Pneumonia not otherwise defined	18	8	10	Carbuncle	1	1
Pleurisy	8	5	3	Other diseases of the skin and		
Congestion and hæmorrhagic				annexa	2	1
infarct of lung.. ..	6	2	4	Acute infective osteomyelitis	1	1
Asthma	9	5	4	Congenital malformations	17	12
Other diseases of respiratory				Congenital dehility	3	3
system	1	1	..	Premature birth	43	19
Disease of buccal cavity, pharynx,				Injury at birth	8	5
etc.	1	1	..	Other diseases peculiar to early		
(a) Ulcer of the stomach ..	12	8	4	infancy	11	8
(b) Ulcer of the duodenum ..	2	2	..	Old age :—		
Other diseases of the stomach ..	2	1	1	(a) Senile dementia	1	..
Diarrhoea and enteritis	37	18	19	(b) Other forms of senile decay	57	24
Appendicitis	14	13	1	Suicide :—		
Hernia, intestinal obstruction :—				By solid or liquid poisons and		
(a) Hernia	4	3	1	corrosive substances	10	5
(b) Intestinal obstruction ..	8	2	6	By poisonous gas	12	6
Other diseases of the intestines..	3	3	..	By hanging or strangulation	3	2
Cirrhosis of the liver :—				By drowning	6	4
(a) Returned as alcoholic ..	1	1	..	By cutting or piercing instru-		
(b) Not returned as alcoholic..	5	2	3	ments	5	2
Biliary calculi	3	..	3	Homicide by cutting or piercing		
Other diseases of the gall bladder				instruments	1	..
and duct	3	1	2	Accidental absorption of poisonous		
Diseases of the Pancreas	2	..	2	gas	2	1
Peritonitis without stated cause..	2	..	2	Accidental burns	4	1
Acute nephritis	1	..	1	Accidental mechanical suffoca-		
Chronic nephritis	34	17	17	tion	2	1
Nephritis, not stated acute or				Accidental drowning	3	3
chronic	11	6	5	Accidental injury by fall, crushing,		
Other diseases of kidney and				etc.	43	26
annexa	1	..	1	Injury by animals	1	1
Calculi of urinary passages ..	1	..	1	Excessive heat	1	1
Disease of bladder :—				Other and unstated forms of ac-		
(a) Cystitis	2	2	..	cidental violence :—		
Diseases of Urethra, etc. ..	1	1	..	(a) Inattention at birth	1	..
Diseases of the prostate	8	8	..	Violent deaths of unstated nature	1	..
Post abortive sepsis	1	..	1	Wounds of war	1	1
Abortion without rec. of hæm-				Cause of death unstated or ill		
rage	1	..	1	defined :—		
Ectopic gestation	1	..	1	(1) Heart failure	7	4
Puerperal hæmorrhage :—				Totals	1719	899
(a) Placenta praevia	1	..	1		820	

CITY OF COVENTRY.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1932.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN F. LEE, J.P., *Chairman.*MR. COUNCILLOR A. TURNER, J.P., *Vice-Chairman.*

THE MAYOR (MR. COUNCILLOR O. M. FLINN, J.P.).

MR. ALDERMAN BARNACLE, O.B.E.	MRS. COUNCILLOR THOMSON.
” ” HALPIN, J.P.	MR. ” THOMSON.
” ” SODEN, M.R.C.S., J.P.	” ” WILLIAMS, J.P.
” ” WYLES, J.P.	MRS. D. J. CORBETT.
MR. COUNCILLOR BAYLEY.	MISS H. DAVIDSON.
” ” CHESHIRE, M.B.E.	” A. E. FRENCH.
” ” FARREN, O.B.E., J.P.	MR. H. E. CALDICOTT, J.P.
” ” J. FENNEL.	” E. J. KIPPS, M.Sc.
” ” LEE GORDON.	” J. W. LEE.
” ” POTTER, J.P.	” A. B. ODELL.
MRS. ” HUGHES.	” W. H. SPENCER.
MR. ” HOLBROOK.	” R. J. TILT.
MRS. ” SMITH, J.P.	” H. J. WHITE.
MR. ” STEVENSON.	” A. P. YOUNG.
” ” STRINGER.	

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT STAFF.

School Medical Officer	-	-	A. MASSEY, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy School Medical Officer	- - -	- - -	H. L. OLDERSHAW, M.D., D.P.H. <i>(Resigned 17th September, 1932).</i>
Assistant School Medical Officers			E. R. W. GILMORE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. <i>(Appointed 19th September, 1932).</i>
School Oculist	- - -	- - -	J. J. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. <i>(Resigned 15th August, 1932).</i>
X-Ray Specialist			A. ASHWORTH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H <i>(Appointed 19th September, 1932).</i>
Aural Surgeon	-	-	MARGARET J. MOIR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Senior School Dentist	-	-	T. HARRISON BUTLER, M.A., M.D.
Assistant School Dentist	-	-	T. E. C. COLE, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P
School Nurses	-	-	F. W. SYDENHAM, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed. <i>(Resigned 1st September, 1932).</i>
Senior Clerk	-	-	D. A. P. MACALISTER, F.R.C.S.Ed., D.L.O. <i>(Appointed 8th September, 1932).</i>
Junior Clerks	-	-	M. RAESIDE, L.D.S.
			V. G. BOYLE, L.D.S.
			<i>(Resigned 17th September, 1932).</i>
			E. E. LEWIS, L.D.S. <i>(Appointed 25th October, 1932).</i>
			MISS G. I. WHITE. |
			” A. L. LYDDON. §†* |
			” M. E. ADCOCK. |
			” E. C. BATSFORD. ¶
			” M. A. EVANS. ¶
			” M. A. MORRISON. ¶§
			” E. F. ROBINSON. ¶¶
			” E. HOLT. §¶
			T. F. MARSDEN
			MISSSES P. DEACON AND W. DOWSE.

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certified (Fever) Nurse.

* Inspector's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.

¶ Three Years General Trained Nurse.

CITY OF COVENTRY.

Annual Report for the Year 1932

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen,
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my fourth Annual Report on the School Medical Service of the City. The report, which relates to the work during 1932, is the twenty-eighth of the series.

During the year under review, 8,733 children were seen at routine medical inspections—7,879 in elementary schools and 854 in secondary schools—and in addition there were 9,471 special inspections and re-inspections—9,239 in elementary schools and 232 in secondary schools. In the matter of dental work in the elementary schools, 6,764 children were examined and 5,657 were found to have defects, and of the latter number, 4,485 received treatment. In the secondary schools, 77 children were dentally examined as special cases and all received treatment. Full analyses of the year's work are contained in the tables at the end of the main report following.

The boundary extension which became operative on April 1st, 1932, in pursuance of the Coventry Extension Act, 1931, brought six additional schools into the City. The school population of Coventry at the year end was approximately 25,000.

The inadequacy of the Central School Clinic at King Street receives mention annually. During 1932 the site proposed for the new clinic in Gulson Road, was cleared by the demolition of the fourteen old dwelling-houses which previously occupied a part of the ground. The land comprising the selected site has been duly appropriated for purposes of the Public Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Education Acts. The stage is set for proceeding with the new clinic scheme so soon as the Council decree that economic considerations permit. Meanwhile, in the existing Central School Clinic the medical and dental work goes on busily, albeit in difficult circumstances.

During the year under review, a new branch minor-ailment clinic was provided at Binley. It was inaugurated in October last and is conducted in the "medical room" of the new Binley School,

The incidence of infectious diseases among school children was again low during the year. In the sphere of diphtheria prevention, 175 children in the schools were immunized by the Schick method.

With the sanction of the Department, many head teachers have introduced, during the year, self-supporting schemes for the supply of milk to children in their schools. In this connection pasteurized milk only is supplied, save that in one or two schools the supply of proprietary dried milks has been allowed. A pleasing feature of these voluntary schemes is the fact that such monetary surpluses as accrue, are devoted to the free supply of milk to necessitous children.

In my 1931 report, there appeared a commentary on the system of tonsil and adenoid operations without anæsthetics, as then practised at the operative clinic for school cases at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. During 1932 the aforesaid system was superseded, and now anæsthetics are administered at the clinic in all cases.

This preamble would be incomplete without commendatory reference to the work of Corley Open-Air School. The rationale of this school is undoubted; it exemplifies the application of true preventive medicine.

The year's work has proceeded smoothly throughout. To this harmonious working, the courtesy of the Chairman and members of the Attendance and Physical Welfare Sub-Committee and the co-operation of the Director of Education have contributed not a little.

Finally, I take pleasure in recording my appreciation of the able service given during the year by all members of my staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MASSEY,

School Medical Officer

The Council House,

Coventry.

30th January, 1933.

1. Staff.

Details relating to staff and staff changes during the year are set out on page 124.

2. Teaching of Hygiene in Schools.

It has been emphasised in previous reports that a knowledge of personal hygiene is necessary to the child in his preparation for citizenship. The majority of teachers in local schools recognise this fact, and the subject of hygiene thus finds a place in the curricula of an increasing number of schools.

The teaching of social hygiene to the older children in schools is desirable, but difficult of application. A first essential in this matter clearly is to indicate to the teachers themselves a suitable line of approach to the subject. With this in view, a course of lectures on "Methods of Instruction in Social Hygiene" was arranged during the year for local teachers and youth-leaders jointly by the Education and Public Health Committees through the Juvenile Organisations Committee. The lecturers were supplied by the British Social Hygiene Council, and lectures were given as under:—

October 13th, 1932. "Social Hygiene and its Bearing on the Adolescent."

October 27th, 1932. "Physiology and Sex, with special reference to Adolescence."

November 3rd, 1932. "Psychology of Sex, in relation to Adolescent Development."

November 17th, 1932. "Education in Social Hygiene—Methods of approaching Boys and Girls."

All the above meetings were well attended, and the teachers showed a keen interest throughout.

3. School Hygiene.

Schools, Accommodation, Attendance, etc. The following particulars obtained at the year-end:—

Schools.

28	Elementary Council Schools with	...	...	66	departments
12	.. Non-Provided Schools with	...	15	"	
5	.. Roman Catholic Schools with	...	6	"	
—			—		
45				87	departments

Accommodation and Attendance.

Recognised Accommodation of all Elementary Schools	...	27,728
Total Number of Children on Registers (at year-end)	...	24,841
Average " " " (during year)	...	24,572
Average " " in attendance	...	22,370
Average Percentage Attendance for the year	...	91.0

The boundary extension, which came into operation on 1st April, 1932, in pursuance of the Coventry Extension Act, 1931, brought into the City 6 additional schools on the rolls of which there are some 1,330 children.

The new Green Lane Council School was opened on 8th February, 1932. This school is a pattern of modernity and hygiene.

4. Medical Inspection.

During 1932, 7,879 elementary school children were systematically examined (routine inspections). Particulars are set out in Table I., on page 148. In addition, 4,136 children in or from elementary schools were specially examined (special inspections or re-inspections).

It is important to note that the object of routine medical inspection is not only to find defects and refer for treatment, but also to advise on the conditions necessary to maintain health.

5. Findings of Medical Inspection.

Review of the facts disclosed by medical inspection :—

(a) **Uncleanliness.** The following table gives the relevant returns for the year. As compared with previous years, there was a notable increase in the number of children examined in this connection. The percentage of children found to be below a reasonable standard of cleanliness remains substantially unaltered.

UNCLEANLINESS (Returns for 1932).

Age Groups.	No. Examined.	Total unclean (Heads and Bodies).	Percentage unclean.	Heads only unclean (verminous or nit(s)).	Percentage.	Heads and Bodies unclean (vermin or nits with flea bites).	Percentage.	Bodies only unclean (flea bites).	Percentage.
ENTRANTS ...	2631	300	11.4	233	8.8	33	1.2	34	1.3
2ND AGE GROUP	2352	291	12.4	217	9.2	33	1.4	41	1.7
3RD AGE GROUP	2739	337	12.3	248	9.0	45	1.6	44	1.6
Totals ...	7722	928	12.0	698	9.0	111	1.4	119	1.5

(b) **Minor Ailments.** See page 135 and Table IV., Group I., page 153. See also heading 8.

(c) **Tonsils and Adenoids and Middle Ear Disease.** See Table II., page 149, and Table IV., Group III., page 154.

Operative Clinic. Under this heading in last year's Report, there appeared a commentary on the system of tonsil and adenoid operations without anaesthetics. This method was practised for some years by the Surgeon formerly in charge of the clinic, Mr. F. W. Sydenham, in whose particular hands it proved successful. Nevertheless it is clear that the system could not receive a general approval, and following Mr. Sydenham's retirement and the take-over of the operative clinic by Mr. D. A. P. Macalister during the year under review the procedure of routine anaesthetics was adopted.

(d) **Tuberculosis.** See Table III., pages 151 and 152. As noted in previous years, pulmonary tuberculosis disclosed by frank diagnostic signs, proved uncommon among school children, although doubtless there was "tuberculization" of some of those children categorised as "delicate." It is on behalf

notably of the last-mentioned category of children that Corley Open-Air School does such valuable work in the matters of enhancing physique and promoting resistance.

Surgical tuberculosis, that is to say, tuberculosis of bones, joints, glands and of the abdomen, is generally caused by the bovine type of tubercle bacillus. It is a disease of childhood, and the manner in which the infecting organism commonly finds access to the human body is through the medium of infected milk. It is substantially true to say that eradication of surgical tuberculosis would be effected by a system of uniformly uninfected milk supplies. This indicates a useful goal for the legislator and the sanitarian. Pasteurisation offers a solution in the matter of safe milk for the mass of people. Certified milk and Grade A. Tuberculin Tested milk are excellent and safe, but the price of these high grades of milk at present precludes their general use. The dairyman who installs the necessary plant and sells pasteurized milk to the poorer people at a popular price is doing his part in the anti-tuberculosis campaign. In a more restricted sphere, the purveyor of Certified or Grade A. T.T. milk is also playing a commendable part.

(e) **Skin Diseases.** See Table IV., Group I., page 153; also see table under heading 8.

(f) **External Eye Disease.** The common minor conditions under this heading are usually treated at the school clinic. More severe conditions are referred to the ophthalmic specialist.

(g) **Vision.** The following table gives an analysis of the cases seen by Dr. Harrison Butler:—

DEFECTIVE VISION (Returns for 1932).

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.				SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.			
City Cases.		County Children attending City Schools.					
Refracted ...	...	1160		11		52	
Glasses prescribed ...	...	941		7		50	
Attendances made ...	...	2078		21		63	
		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Myopia ...	...	210	22.3	1	14.3	24	48.0
Myopic Astigmatism		137	14.6	2	28.6	15	30.0
Hypermetropia ...	...	196	20.8	1	14.3	4	8.0
Hypermetropic Astigmatism		366	38.9	3	42.8	6	12.0
Mixed Astigmatism		32	3.4	..	..	1	2.0

(h) **Ear Disease and Hearing.** See Table II., page 149.

(i) **Dental Defects.** See Table IV., Group IV., page 154. Mr. Raeside, Senior School Dentist, gives the following report on the work of the Dental Clinic for the past year:—

“During the year a total of 4,641 cases were treated. This number comprises 2,971 children of the systematic age groups, 1,514 ‘Specials,’ i.e., cases referred by the Medical Officers, Head Teachers, etc., 77 scholars attending Secondary Schools, and 79 children referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

The total number of children systematically examined (dental) in the various elementary schools was 5,250; of these, 4,143 were found to require treatment.

The following table shows the details of the treatments carried out during the year:—

	<i>In Elementary School Children.</i>	<i>In Secondary School Children.</i>	<i>In Infant Welfare cases.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fillings:—				
Permanent teeth	... 3343	151	—	3494
Temporary teeth	... 94	—	13	107
Extractions:—				
Permanent teeth	... 1241	55	—	1296
Temporary teeth	... 7427	16	127	7570
Other Operations	... 382	24	—	406
Examination and Advice only	253	14	3	270
Attendances	... 7174	206	102	7482

As in previous years, children proceeding to the Corley Open-Air School received treatment before admission.

In considering the work carried out at the Dental Clinic, due allowance must be made for the period during which I was working alone. This was from the time when Mr. Boyle relinquished office (September 17th, 1932) until October 25th, 1932, when Mr. E. E. Lewis took up his appointment. Despite this slight interruption, however, the results of the year's working may be considered satisfactory.

It will be noted in the table above that 1,241 permanent teeth were found so badly diseased as to be beyond saving, and therefore to need extraction. This is disappointing, but at the same time, it must be pointed out that the majority of these extractions were in children aged 13-14 years who had never received treatment previously. The improvement in the oral conditions of the children who had treatment as a result of previous inspections, is so marked that one must regret that a greater proportion of those referred for treatment do not obtain it. Unfortunately, it is difficult, and in many cases impossible, to convince a certain class of parent of the necessity for their children of dental treatment.”

The Schools visited and the results of routine dental examinations are as follows:—

School.	Routine Examinations		Routine and Specials	
	Total Children Examined	Referred for Treatment	Actually Treated.	Re. Treated.
Barkers' Butts	475	330	366	147
Binley	—	—	13	1
Broad Street	—	—	82	43
Broadway	83	63	76	44
Centaur Road	338	261	237	108
Cheylesmore	—	—	125	52
Earlsdon	236	196	135	38
Edgewick	—	—	151	74
Folly Lane	406	341	254	88
*Foxford	—	—	23	2
Frederick Bird	454	346	130	55
Green Lane	—	—	17	—
Holbrook Lane	628	474	321	117
John Gulson	—	—	125	63
Little Heath	122	84	15	1
Paradise	—	—	26	—
Pridmore Road	—	—	201	92
Radford	515	383	339	98
Red Lane	267	208	121	47
South Street	339	293	160	63
Spon Street	—	—	173	58
*Stoke Council	—	—	350	119
*Stoke Heath	—	—	116	41
Walsgrave Colliery	—	—	2	1
Wheatley Street	151	143	131	58
Whoberley	156	124	77	22
*Windmill Road	—	—	41	18
*Wyken Temporary	—	—	13	—
*Allesley C.E.	—	—	13	8
All Saints C.E.	137	107	56	20
All Souls' R.C.	—	—	44	22
Foleshill C.E.	—	—	44	13
Hawkesbury C.E.	—	—	3	1
Longford C.E.	—	—	4	2
Sacred Heart R.C.	—	—	33	9
St. Elizabeth's R.C.	104	83	59	22
St. John's C.E.	164	159	73	18
St. Mark's C.E.	201	160	18	23
St. Mary's R.C.	122	87	68	29
St. Michael's C.E.	128	104	37	14
St. Osburg's R.C.	140	120	69	27
Stoke C.E.	84	77	57	14
Walsgrave C.E.	—	—	10	—
*Westwood C.E.	—	—	4	1
Willenball C.E.	—	—	—	—
Corley O.A.S....	—	—	13	—
Wheatley Street Special	—	—	10	—
Totals	5250	4143	4485	1673

* No routine dental inspection during 1932.

(j) **Crippling Defects.** See Table II., page 149, and Table III., page 152. The following table gives an analysis of the crippling conditions amongst school children at the end of the year under review, viz. :—

Infantile Paralysis :—		Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Leg	...	...	20	14
Arm	...	...	5	3
Arm and Leg	...	...	2	5
Trunk and Legs	...	...	—	1
Tuberculosis (Arrested) :—				
Hip	...	...	3	3
Spine	...	...	2	1
Shoulder	...	...	—	1
Leg	...	...	1	—
Talipes (deformed feet)	...	...	22	16
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...	—	—	5
Cerebral Palsy	...	...	5	2
Muscular Dystrophy	...	...	3	—
Erb's Palsy	...	...	2	1
Spinal Curvature :—				
Kyphosis	...	...	11	6
Scoliosis	...	...	7	18
Knock Knee	...	...	10	9
Flat Feet	...	...	29	25
Wry Neck	...	...	6	6
Accident	...	...	13	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	10	12
"Hearts"	...	...	4	2
Rickets	...	...	5	2
Congenital Deformity	...	...	6	13
Cleft Palate	...	...	4	7
		Totals	170	158
				328

There is a discrepancy as between the numbers in the above table and those in Table III., page 152, in the latter appear only those cases who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with the child's normal mode of life.

Nutrition.

The following table shows the percentages of the various degrees of nutrition as found during the course of medical inspections in 1932 :—

		Number of Children Examin'd	Very Good	Per Cent.	Good	Per Cent.	Bad	Per Cent.	Very Bad	Per Cent.
Entrants.	Boys	1353	302	22.3	959	70.8	90	6.6	2	.1
	Girls	1278	341	26.7	854	66.8	79	6.1	4	.3
2nd Age Group—	Boys	1149	164	14.3	830	72.2	152	13.2	3	.3
	Girls	1203	322	26.8	828	68.8	53	4.4	—	—
3rd Age Group—	Boys	1395	368	26.4	916	65.7	105	7.5	6	.4
	Girls	1344	440	32.7	865	64.4	36	2.7	3	.2

The report of an experiment relating to milk supplies in Pridmore Road School and to the nutrition of the children concerned, appears under heading 23.

During 1932, the head teachers of 58 school departments inaugurated voluntary schemes for the supply of milk to the children at school on payment. In this connection the parents concerned made a commendable response, and at the year-end it is estimated that 7,452 children were in receipt of the milk. Any surplus accruing from the milk scheme in a school is appropriated to enable free milk supplies to necessitous children. Pasteurized milk only is allowed to be supplied in the schools under the above-mentioned arrangements, save that in one or two instances proprietary dried milks have been approved.

Personal History—Previous Illnesses.

Age Group		Number Examined	Meas- sles	Per Cent	Whooping Cough	Per Cent	Chicken Pox	Per Cent	Scarlet Fever	Per Cent	Diphtheria	Per Cent	Mumps	Per Cent
Entrants.	Boys	1353	751	55.5	566	41.8	335	24.8	40	3.0	29	2.1	129	8.6
	Girls	1278	738	57.7	608	47.6	304	23.9	43	3.4	30	2.3	108	8.5
2nd Age Group—	Boys	1149	1019	88.3	618	53.8	541	47.1	78	6.8	52	4.5	299	26.0
	Girls	1203	1054	87.6	685	56.9	575	47.7	86	7.1	70	5.9	323	26.8
3rd Age Group—	Boys	1395	1244	89.2	709	50.8	665	47.7	121	8.7	57	4.1	458	32.8
	Girls	1344	1239	92.2	776	57.7	674	50.1	126	9.4	75	5.6	471	35.1

6. Infectious Diseases.

The incidence of infectious diseases in the schools was again comparatively low during the year. No school was closed on account of epidemic infection.

In the matter of anti-diphtheria measures, 175 children were immunized (Schick method) in the following schools:— Whoberley, 90; Centaur Road, 85.

Vaccination.

The findings during 1932 as to the vaccinal condition of school children are set out in the table below.

BOYS			GIRLS			
Age Groups	Number Examined	Number Vaccinated	Percentage Vaccinated	Number Examined	Number Vaccinated	Percentage Vaccinated
Entrants ..	1353	295	21.8	1278	279	21.8
2nd Age Group ..	1149	392	34.1	1203	391	32.5
3rd Age Group ..	1395	352	25.2	1344	366	27.2
Totals ..	3897	1039	27.0	3825	1036	27.1

7. Following up.

The figures below show the numbers of home visits by school nurses in connexion with their "follow up" work.

Condition.	Visits Paid.
Skin diseases	34
Eye defects	941
Nose and Throat defects	1992
Dental defects	293
Diphtheria	21
Cripples	59
Miscellaneous	971
TOTAL	4311

In addition to the home visitation, 1,878 visits were made to schools by the nurses.

8. Medical Treatment.

The following table gives the numbers of attendances for treatment at the minor ailment clinics during the year:—

CONDITION.	King St. Clinic.		Windmill Rd. School Branch Clinic		Binley School* Branch Clinic.	
	Cases.	Attendances.	Cases.	Attendances.	Cases.	Attendances.
Skin :—						
Ringworm—scalp ..	13	77	—	—	—	—
Ringworm - body ..	15	141	5	11	—	—
Scabies ..	49	428	8	36	—	—
Impetigo ..	191	1498	69	272	5	12
Other skin diseases ..	82	1440	27	143	—	—
Minor Eye Defects :—						
Blepharitis ..	89	1395	33	234	7	19
Conjunctivitis ..	77	743	12	118	—	—
Phlycten. ulcer ..	16	261	—	—	—	—
Corneal ulcer ..	6	123	—	—	—	—
Styes ..	52	327	11	29	1	3
Minor Ear Defects :—						
Otorrhœa ..	121	1765	41	588	2	5
Wax ..	121	121	4	17	—	—
Miscellaneous :—						
Septic conditions :—	100	796	11	55	—	—
Sores ..	168	1399	107	427	—	—
Boils ..	39	261	17	74	—	—
Chilblains ..	17	198	3	19	—	—
Warts ..	18	303	8	100	—	—
Injuries ..	86	491	57	213	—	—
Other conditions ..	105	1201	196	11	30	41
Total ..	1365	12968	609	2547	45	80

* Opened on October 8th, 1932.

9. Open-Air Education.

Corley Open-Air School. Dr. A. Ashworth submits the following report :—

“ During 1932, 83 children were admitted to the Corley Open-Air School and 79 were discharged, 59 children being in residence at the end of the year.

The children admitted to Corley are selected from the ‘ delicate ’ school children of Coventry. Some 70 per cent. of admissions are of children in the malnutrition and bronchitis groups. The effects upon these children of fresh air, good plain food, regular hours, and supervised exercise, show themselves in the form of enhanced physical condition and brighter mental outlook.

As in former years, a number of ‘ tuberculised ’ children were referred to Corley. The value of removal of such children from infected homes cannot be overstated.

Football, netball and stoolball pitches have been constructed during the year, and the children now play organised games each Thursday afternoon. On prescribed evenings, Guide classes for the girls are taken by the resident teachers, and Scout classes for the boys are conducted by a visiting Scout Master. The team spirit inculcated by these pursuits is notable.

During the year, 4 cases of measles and 2 cases of chicken-pox occurred at Corley, but early recognition and prompt isolation prevented further spread.

The average length of stay of children in the Open-Air School was 38 weeks. The average gain in weight was 0.7 lbs., and in height 1.0 inches.”

Centaur Road Roof School. Dr. M. J. Moir summarizes the year's work in the following note, viz. :—

" For the first time since 1922 the Centaur Road Open-Air School reverted to the original plan and closed in October instead of December. Twenty-four girls and 10 boys attended for the whole period, 7 girls and 4 boys for a varying part of the time.

The shorter period of attendance is reflected in the smaller gains in weight and height, the numbers in brackets being the corresponding gains in 1931. The average increase in height of the girls was 1.3 ins. (1.66 ins.), the increase in weight 3.45 lbs. (4.81 lbs.), and the average age was 10 years. The corresponding figures for the boys are 1.225 ins. (1.4 ins.); 3.325 lbs. (3.41 lbs.) and 9.3 years.

Five of the girls are recorded as being admitted because of the father's lack of work.

At the final examination it was thought advisable to give 11 girls and 5 boys the opportunity to return to the School in 1933."

10. Physical Training.

The following is a joint report by Miss E. K. Brown and Mr. P. R. Marsh, the Organisers of Physical Training :—

" A scheme of education which caters for the all-round development of the child should include physical education as an integral part. Bodily functions are apt to become sluggish when the child leaves the freedom of pre-school life and enters the comparatively sedentary life of school routine. Stimulation of these functions, through physical exercise, is therefore necessary to the child's health. It is well to remember that the brain shares indirectly in the benefits accruing from physical exercise. Cramped positions, unless frequently corrected, tend to become habitual and are indicative of cramped vital organs in which the seeds of disease are easily sown. Teachers recognise the salutary effect on the children of frequent periods of physical exercise, and great use is made of the physical training time to practise erect body posture and to give freedom and ease of movement.

In Infants' and junior schools a period of physical training is provided each day, while in the senior schools efforts are made to devote four periods per week to the subject.

The work is taken in the open air when weather conditions allow. It may be looking ahead to suggest that every school should have an adequate covered space so that the work may proceed without break despite bad weather.

It is pleasing to note in most schools the effort made towards improvement in the type of clothing and footgear worn for physical exercises. In this connection the general adoption of suitable 'drill dress' is eminently desirable.

In Infants' schools two periods of the day are usually devoted to physical training. The morning lesson is one of brisk movement taken in the fresh air. The afternoon lesson is a recreative one for games, dancing, ball work and group work.

In the Senior Schools the physical training seeks to strengthen the effects of previous training. Portable gymnastic apparatus (forms, jumping stands and gymnastic mats) has been supplied in these schools; its use intensifies the physical effects of the exercises, lends variety to the lesson, and gives the children the opportunity of team work in handling apparatus for work.

Out-of-school activities are gradually developing and old scholars' clubs and school-sports' day are becoming a feature of most senior schools. It is good to note the interest taken by the staffs in supporting these activities.

Organised Games. Games in the Infants' Schools are taken during the afternoon recreative period. In the Junior Schools one period per week is devoted to organised games which are usually taken in the school playgrounds. In eight departments to which a nearby field is available, the children play in the field and enjoy the greater freedom thereby accorded. This arrangement is specially useful to the 9-10 age group. In the Senior Schools all but four girls' departments have the opportunity of using a field for organised games.

The Education Committee rent ten fields of varying sizes in different parts of the City, and the schools have access to five other fields and to eleven parks and public recreation grounds. Great use is made by the schools of the fields provided, and football, net ball, scrimmage ball and Rugby Touch pitches have been arranged.

In co-operation with the Parks Committee some of the recreation grounds have become valuable training grounds for the children. At Stoke Green various playing pitches have been prepared and marked. At the Memorial Park, pitches for football, scrimmage ball and rounders are similarly prepared. At Sir Alfred Herbert's ground a pitch for net ball and one for Rugby Touch have been marked. Such preparation of the ground gives the class the longest possible time for actual play, the rules can be more closely observed and the coaching is therefore more effective.

The graded scheme of games in use in the schools is designed to train the children, not only in skilful play, but also in habits of fair play, control and leadership.

In senior classes the character training effects are emphasised and the children are encouraged to arrange their own teams for inter-class and House matches and to take a share in refereeing practice games.

The culminating products of the schools' organised games are the various school teams. Challenge shields are available for competition between them. During 1932 the shields were won by Foleshill Church of England School (Association Football), Stoke Council School (Rugby football), Stoke Council School (Cricket), Earlsdon (Netball), and Frederick Bird (Stool Ball).

Instruction in Swimming. At the Baths instruction in swimming for elementary schools commenced on the 18th April and continued until the 14th October. Instruction in the land drill for breast stroke had been previously taught in the schools, and the children were thus well prepared for the water exercises. The class teacher accompanied each class to the Baths, and was responsible for giving the instruction there. Each week 37 boys' classes and 34 girls' classes visited the Baths, and of these 21 were taken out of school hours. The maximum number in each class was 35 boys or 30 girls, except in the case of Foleshill and Whoberley Schools, where classes of 40 were conveyed to and from the Baths.

According to these arrangements a total of 2,420 children (1,330 boys and 1,090 girls) visited the Baths each week.

The attendance was well maintained throughout the season, and three departments made the fullest possible number of attendances. During the season the actual number of attendances was 41,392. (Boys 22,946, and girls 18,446).

The tests for Proficiency Certificates awarded by the Baths and Parks Committee were held in May and October, and were passed by 1,240 children—an increase of 528 on the previous year.

Details of the Certificates are as follows:—

Boys: 1st Class 11; 2nd Class 155; 3rd Class 511.
Girls: 1st Class 33; 2nd Class 156; 3rd Class 374.

The number of swimmers in each school tends to increase, and at the end of the season the highest percentage of swimmers amongst children eleven to fourteen years of age was reached by Spon Street Boys with 64 per cent.

The children were admitted free to the Baths for the swimming lessons, the Education Committee paying the Baths Committee at the rate of one penny per head per admission. This amounted to £172 9s. 4d. for the season. Children from nine schools of necessity were conveyed by special buses to and from the Baths for the swimming lessons. The cost of transport was £119 os. od., of which the children contributed £45 os. od.

Winter Swimming. During the winter months children were admitted to the Baths once each week at the reduced rate of one penny per admission; the boys on Thursdays, 5-6 p.m., and the girls on Tuesdays, 5-6 p.m. The teachers volunteered to supervise the classes and to give instruction when needed, and one or two teachers were on duty each evening.

Schools' Swimming Gala. The Annual Gala arranged by the Coventry Elementary Schools' Athletic Association was a successful event. The Shields were awarded on points gained in the various races, and were won by Frederick Bird School (Boys) and John Gulson (Girls).

Dancing. The more general use of the gramophone has brought the opportunity of dancing (notably folk dancing) within the reach of most schools. Indoor floor space is usually too small to allow all children to dance at one time, but the portable gramophone used in the playground has solved this difficulty. On the occasion of the Inter-Schools' Annual Sports, massed dancing displays were given by 528 Infants and by 1,764 Juniors and Seniors.

Hygiene. In all departments hygiene is developed along practical lines, and habits of cleanliness and tidiness are taught. Handkerchief drill is taken regularly at appropriate times. In Junior and Senior departments the principles of personal and community hygiene are explained and enlarged upon.

Special physical exercises for home practice are given to children who are found on routine medical inspection to have such minor deformities as can be relieved by corrective exercises.

Further Instruction for Teachers. Teachers have shown their enthusiasm in attending evening classes of instruction in physical education. During the year two classes for men teachers were organised, and these were attended by 56 teachers from 26 schools. For Head Teachers a demonstration was arranged by request and was attended by all the men head teachers in the City. A course of five lessons for Teachers of Infants and a course of three lessons for Teachers of Seniors were held. Four lecture demonstrations on Junior organised games and a series of 21 lecture demonstrations on Senior physical training were also arranged, and were well attended.

The Scarborough Summer School of physical training was attended by five teachers from Coventry; the fees on behalf of three of them were paid by the Education Committee.

The Women Teachers' Physical Training Club has met regularly during the year. Their Swimming Club had an increased membership and the lessons on Monday evenings at the Baths were most valuable. Arrangements have been made for the tuition to continue during the winter.

Junior Technical Evening Schools. These were held at five centres, and 36 physical training classes were formed. Except in the 2nd year Engineering course, physical training was a compulsory subject for both boys and girls.

It is to be remembered that at this age (14-16 years) body-growth is in progress and regular physical adjustments are therefore needed. The "keep-fit" ideal was the guiding principle in the scheme of work.

Technical College Classes. As there is no centrally situated gymnasium for the conduct of these classes, the latter were held at three centres, each of which was some distance from the Technical College. The women's classes were held at Stoke Park Secondary School Gymnasium and at John Gulson Elementary School Gymnasium. The men's classes were held at the King Henry VIII. Grammar School. The classes are open to those over the age of 16 years.

Coventry Elementary Schools' Athletic Association. This voluntary association, which has the support of all teachers employed by the Education Committee, continues to do good work on behalf of the elementary school children of the City. The Inter-Schools' Annual Sports Day was again a successful event, and the championship shields were won by Frederick Bird Senior Boys, Earlsdon Girls and Folly Lane Juniors.

The Schools' Swimming Gala and the Camp at Dymchurch were successfully organised during the year."

11. Provision of Meals.

During the year, the Wheatley Street Special School was again used as a Centre for the provision of meals. The total number of meals supplied was 7,916, of which 2,241 were free to children attending the Wheatley Street Special School, and 1,680 were for necessitous elementary school children.

Centaur Road Open-Air School. During the year, 4,162 meals were supplied; of these, 3,010 were given on payment, and 1,152 were supplied free of cost to necessitous children attending the school.

12. School Baths.

The Wheatley Street Special School (for mental defectives) is the only elementary school in Coventry provided with a bath.

13. Co-operation of Parents.

The attendance of parents, during routine medical inspection of their children in school, is welcomed. The work of school medical inspection is advisory and educational as well as clinical, but only if parents attend the inspection can they receive the advice available. Moreover, parents alone can furnish certain points of essential information to the medical inspector.

Parents' Percentage Attendances.

	Number Examined	Attendances by Parents	Percentage Attendances
Entrants:			
Boys	1353	1095	80·9
Girls	1278	1068	83·6
Totals ..	2631	2163	82·3
2nd Age Group:			
Boys	1149	847	73·7
Girls	1203	839	69·7
Totals ..	2352	1686	71·7
3rd Age Group:			
Boys	1395	584	41·9
Girls	1344	700	52·1
Totals ..	2739	1284	47·0

14. Co-operation of Teachers.

As in previous years, teachers in local schools have accorded eager interest and help to the school medical staff. Teachers appreciate that the educational performance of the average child depends not a little upon his state of bodily health.

15. Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.

During the year under review, the usual ready co-operation of school attendance officers was forthcoming in school medical matters.

16. Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

The school medical service received wonted assistance during the year from certain of the many local voluntary associations working to the public advantage in the sphere of social service. To the City Aid Society, for example, 15 children were referred for convalescent home treatment, and the assistance thus given by the Society fully warrants the appreciation here given. The help of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was sought on occasion, and the response was commendable. A considerable number of "crippled" children were referred to the Duns Moor Orthopædic Clinic conducted by the Coventry and District Crippled Children's Guild, and the treatment they received was of a uniformly high standard.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

See Table III., page 151.

The table herewith shows the numbers of local defective children under this heading who were on the registers of institutions, hospitals, certified schools, etc., at the year-end, viz. :—

Institution	Total.
Totally Blind :—	
Royal Institution for the Blind, Birmingham	5
East London Home for the Blind	1
Royal Institution for the Blind, Norwood	1
Deaf :—	
Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Derby	2
Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Birmingham	10
Feeble-minded :—	
Wheatley Street Special School, Coventry	65
Bigod's Hall, Dunmow, Essex	1
Monyhull Residential School, Birmingham	1
Physically Defective :—	
Memorial Sanatorium, Hertford Hill, Warwick	12
St. Vincent's Orthopaedic Hospital, Middlesex	2
Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Northamptonshire	6
Warwickshire Orthopaedic Hospital	1
Paybody Home, Allesley, Coventry	5
Corley Residential Open-Air School, Coventry	59
Roof class, Centaur Road Girls' School, Coventry	39
Total ..	210

During the year, 17 children were "notified" to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

Wheatley Street Special School.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1) Number of Children who have left the School since 1910	173	156	329
(2) Number who :—			
(a) Have since died	16	9	25
(b) Have since married	5	8	13
(c) Are known to be incapable by reason of mental defect of undertaking employment	10	20	30
(d) Not subject to periodical visits	58	40	98
(e) Attending Private School .. .. .. ..	..	2	2
(f) In Asylum	1	3	4
(g) In Institutions	21	13	34
(h) Returned to Elementary Schools	7	10	17
(i) Untraced or left City	16	17	33
(j) At Home—unemployed	18	23	41
(3) Number employed in :—			
(a) Industrial or manual work	12	5	17
(b) Domestic work .. .. .. ..	..	4	4
(c) Casual work	9	2	11

Wheatley Street Special School for Mentally Defective Children. The following is a report by Miss P. E. Tuft (Head Teacher) on the work of the above :—

"The Special School at Wheatley Street has accommodation for 70 children. At the beginning of the year there were 72 children on the register. During the year 10 children were admitted—6 boys and 4 girls; and 17 left—11 boys and 6 girls.

The most important factor in the training of mental defectives is to instil in them good habits, in order that they may be able to take their part, small though it be, as useful citizens.

In the Wheatley Street Special School much time is spent in inculcating habits of cleanliness. The good and in many cases lasting results are seen when children who have left, and who subsequently visit the school after the lapse of six or seven years, appear with polished shoes and neat appearance.

It is usually noticed that children, on admission, have a somewhat antagonistic or 'hang-dog' expression. They soon lose this, however, on working with their equals at useful occupations, and they quickly gain confidence.

The older girls continue to have an excellent training in cooking and laundry work. They learn to prepare simple meals and to do 'shopping.' They also wash the table linen and bath towels used in school. The girls not only learn to make their cookery aprons and caps, but also their own wearing apparel, some of them becoming good machinists.

The chief occupations of the older boys are carpentry, boot-repairing and gardening. This year the boys made, among other things, a large notice-board with four shields for use in Wheatley Street Girls' School, framed several pictures for use in the Infants' School, and completed a table for use in their own school.

50 stones of potatoes, in addition to other vegetables, were raised from the school garden. These were utilized for the children's dinners.

The number of dinners provided during the year numbered 7,916, including 2,241 free dinners for Special School scholars and 1,680 for necessitous children from ordinary elementary schools. All these meals are cooked by the elder girls as part of their tuition."

18. Nursery Schools.

There are neither nursery-schools nor nursery-classes (in infant schools) in the City. The case for the establishment of nursery-classes in the Red Lane and St. Michael's Schools was put during 1930. The matter was then explored fully, but cost precluded action. Economic considerations have contra-indicated any revival of the scheme since.

19. Extent of School Medical Work in Local Schools and Institutions for Higher Education.

In the 1931 Report, information (as requested by Form 6 M. of the Board of Education) was given as to the nature and extent of local school medical work in connection with Secondary Schools and other Institutions of Higher Education. No change was made in the general arrangements during 1932, save that mentioned in the first paragraph of the commentary below.

Dr. Moir comments as under:—

"The numbers examined in the two Girls' Secondary Schools during 1932 totalled 680. All the pupils attending Barr's Hill School were medically inspected in 1932 for the first time in the history of that school. In previous years only girls up to the age of 16 years have been inspected there. The comprehensive scheme of inspection has obtained, however, in Stoke Park School for the last three years.

Though previously it had been the intention to include all the pupils of Barr's Hill School in the inspection, such procedure was rendered the more necessary in 1932 owing to the outbreak of a small epidemic of scarlet fever in the school. There were in all 14 cases.

the first case being notified on September 28th, and the last on December 5th. Two intervals occurred in the chain of notifications, one of 20 days between October 10th and October 31st, and a second of 19 days between November 15th and December 5th. The cases were spread throughout the lower school, and on two occasions during the outbreak an actual case of the disease was found in school. Fortunately, the disease was uniformly mild in type.

At the 'following-up' inquiry subsequent to the routine inspection in Stoke Park School, of 17 cases of defective vision, 4 had not procured treatment, and of 19 cases of dental defect 10 had similarly failed. In Barr's Hill School 21 of 47 cases of defective vision and 30 of 41 cases of dental defect had not received treatment."

20. Continuation Schools.

None exists in the City.

21. Employment of Children and Young Persons.

Mr. W. H. Turner, the Welfare Officer, supplies the following report dealing with the work under this heading during the year under review:—

"In accordance with the terms of the Employment of Children Bye-Laws, it is illegal to employ a child under the age of 12 years, while children between the ages of 12 and 14 years can be employed only after fulfilling certain conditions as to hours of employment and the nature of the occupation. Certain occupations, which are considered detrimental either to the child's health or morals are prohibited. All children registered for employment have also to obtain a satisfactory medical report from the School Medical Officer.

Children Employed in Occupations Notifiable under Bye-Laws.

At the end of 1931 the number of employed children registered in accordance with the Bye-Laws was	140
During the year 1932 the number of fresh registrations was	174

314	
The number of children who left employment or attained the age limit (14 years) was	113

Number of employed children registered on the 31st December, 1932	201
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As in previous years, the majority of these children are engaged in the delivery of goods in connection with the wholesale and retail distributive trades.

In addition to the above, a number of children are employed in various occupations during the Bank Holiday pleasure fairs. Such employment has, of course, to be in accordance with the provisions of the Bye-Laws, and visits are paid to the fair grounds. As a result of these visits, a number of cases of employment in contravention of the Bye-Laws were reported and warnings issued to the employers; owing to the casual nature of the employment, however, a certain amount of difficulty is experienced in enforcing the regulations.

Street Trading. Under the Bye-Laws no boy under 15 and no girl under 16 is permitted to engage in street trading; a boy between 15 and 16 years must obtain a licence, issued by the Local Education Authority, for this purpose.

At the end of 1931, 3 children were registered in this way. During 1932, 3 fresh licences were issued and 5 surrendered. Thus, at the end of 1932, 1 licence was in existence for street trading.

Licences to Children for Stage Performances. The Education Act, 1921, provides that no child shall take part in performances in places of public entertainment unless furnished with a licence issued in accordance with the Special Rules of the Board of Education. The licence is granted by the Local Education Authority in whose area the child lives, and is valid in England and Wales. Six licences were granted during 1932 on behalf of Coventry children.

It is also the duty of the Local Education Authority to see that the conditions of such licences are observed by licencees visiting the area. The majority of children who visit the City for the purpose of stage performances come in troops. During the year 45 licensed children visited the City. Visits were paid to the theatres and apartments, and all the conditions of the licences issued under the Entertainment Rules of the Board of Education were duly complied with.

Further supervision was provided by visits to places of amusement."

Juvenile Employment.

The following is the substance of the Report of the Juvenile Employment Committee for the year ended 31st July, 1932:—

Juvenile Employment. General trade depression has this year had a slightly more marked effect upon juvenile employment than in recent years, resulting in the temporary suspension of juveniles, from work for varying periods. It is interesting to note, however, that there has been very little increase in the number of juveniles totally unemployed. A further natural effect of the depression has been a decrease in the number of juveniles placed in employment, the actual decrease being 157 (127 boys and 30 girls) as compared with the previous year.

Particular regard has been given to the question of choice of employment, as it is a matter of general knowledge that juveniles who obtain unsuitable situations at the beginning of their careers are subsequently the most frequent visitors to the Bureau. In this connection the same procedure, which is briefly summarised in the following paragraphs, has been adopted for several years.

The parents of all children about to leave school are invited to come to the Bureau for a discussion of their children's prospects of suitable employment and for general information of the objects of the Bureau. As a result of these interviews an increasing number of children each year return to school until a suitable situation is found. A register is kept of such children and they are asked to report at the Bureau each Saturday morning. When suitable vacancies arise, arrangements are made for the children to attend for interview during school hours, and, when successful, they are allowed to leave school immediately. It is obvious that not only do such children have a better chance of obtaining employment, but that the situations obtained are likely to be more suitable than if they were allowed to wander about seeking posts.

Special efforts have been made during the year by Officers of the Bureau to get into touch with employers in the distributive trades, and, in this connection, it is pleasing to state that the Junior Chamber of Commerce are now taking an active interest in the work of the Bureau.

Domestic service for girls has also received attention. Several girls have been sent to Residential Training Centres for Domestic Servants controlled by the Ministry of Labour, and, on the whole, it may be said that girls are showing more willingness to give this work a trial.

Co-operation with Schools. By a system of co-operation with the Elementary Schools the Bureau has a good knowledge of the capabilities and aspirations of all children leaving school. Confidential report cards are forwarded by Head Teachers to the Bureau in respect of each child, **and upon these there is also entered appropriate extracts from the records of the School Medical Service.** During the year under

review, cards in respect of 1,052 boys and 1,083 girls were received, as compared with 1,107 boys and 1,117 girls in the previous year.

Shortly before each term ends, meetings are arranged at the schools, when the Head Teachers and Juvenile Employment Officers address children about to leave school and their parents upon the objects of the Bureau and discuss the most suitable avenues of employment for the individual children present, based upon their own wishes and the teachers' knowledge. At the same time information is also given of the opportunities available at Evening Schools, Technical College, School of Art, &c., for obtaining instruction in subjects appertaining to particular occupations.

Similar meetings are not held at Secondary Schools, but numerous pupils, on leaving these schools, attend at the Bureau for advice.

Apprentices. Owing to the industrial depression, it has recently been found somewhat difficult to persuade employers to take new apprentices. As trade improves, however, renewed efforts will be made in this direction.

Every opportunity is taken to bring to the notice of parents and children the advantages of the Scheme of Training for Engineering Apprenticeships, and special efforts are made to place with suitable firms children desirous of taking advantage of the scheme. The success of this scheme may be judged to some extent by the fact that quite recently a scheme modelled upon similar lines has been adopted by a large city.

Co-operation with Employers. It is obvious that the usefulness of the Bureau is largely measured by the extent to which it can secure co-operation with local employers. It has always been held that the Bureau and employers can be mutually helpful, and advantage has been taken of kind offers by many firms for Officers to visit their works. Insight into the actual working conditions has thus been obtained and useful discussions have taken place as to the recruitment of labour through the Bureau. In particular, an endeavour has been made to secure the notification of vacancies suitable for abnormal children.

Unemployment Insurance. During the year the rates of contributions and benefit were amended by the National Economy Act, and the maximum benefit period was reduced to 26 weeks in any one year. During the year 82 applications for Unemployment Insurance Benefit were referred by the Bureau to the Court of Referees for a decision.

The number of Unemployment Insurance Books issued during the period from 1st August, 1931, to 31st July, 1932, was 3,094 (1,664 to boys and 1,430 to girls), a decrease of 351 compared with the corresponding period of last year:

These books are exchanged annually at the close of the Insurance year (at the beginning of July), and form the basis upon which grant is paid by the Ministry of Labour towards the expenses of administration incurred by the Local Education Authority in carrying out the duties of the scheme relating to Unemployment Insurance. The amount paid in unemployment benefit during the year was £4,346, a decrease of £532 as compared with last year. The largest amount paid for one week was £17s. 7d.

A comparison between the number of Unemployment Insurance Books exchanged at the end of the present Insurance year and the previous Insurance year shows that there was a decrease of 556 juveniles between the ages of 16 and 18 years in insurable occupations in the City.

National Health Insurance. The work of franking the National Health Insurance Cards of unemployed juveniles, both claimants and non-claimants, has proceeded smoothly.

Inspection. During the year an Inspector of the Ministry of Labour carried out an inspection of the Unemployment Insurance and Choice of Employment work of the Bureau, and expressed his satisfaction.

22. Miscellaneous.

During the year, 148 candidates for scholarships were medically examined, and 69 children were medically examined in connexion with mental deficiency.

23. Special Enquiries.

"A Milk Experiment" in Pridmore Road Junior School.

The investigation was conducted over a period of six months (October, 1931—March, 1932), and embraced five age-groups of children. Each age-group was divided into two sub-groups, one comprising children in receipt of milk at school, and the other comprising similar children not taking milk at school. The milk supplied was a proprietary dried milk, and each child provided therewith received one-third pint at 11 o'clock in the morning of each school day. All the children included in the investigation were weighed and measured as to height once per week during the prescribed period of six months. The detailed records in connexion with the inquiry were kept throughout by Miss C. A. Morgan, the Head Teacher of Pridmore Road School, and thanks are due to her for the care and interest she kindly accorded.

The findings have been contracted and summarized in tabular form. The table below sets out the average increases in weight and height attained respectively by milk and non-milk children in each age-group.

The table discloses that, in regard to weight-increase, all the milk children, save the 9-year-olds, show to advantage. In regard to height-increase, however, all the non-milk children, save the 5-year-olds, show to advantage. In the 9-year-old age-group, the milk children lose to the non-milk children in respect of both weight and height. In the 5-year-old age-group, on the other hand, the non-milk children lose all round to the milk children.

These figures are difficult to interpret. As so frequently happens in investigations of this nature, the findings are vitiated by adventitious considerations. It is probable, for example, that poor parents of physically retarded children are more willing to pay for school milk, than are poor parents whose children do not appear so obviously to need the milk. Thus it is that the milk children include a number of the physically backward type. On the other hand, very poor parents maybe cannot afford to pay at all for school milk even though their children be under-nourished and patently in need of it. Thus the non-milk children also include a proportion of the physically backward. It is to be remembered, however, that the voluntary milk scheme allows the supply of free milk to a considerable number of under-nourished children whose parents cannot afford to pay therefor. Although it is impossible accurately to assess the net result of these and similar considerations, it would appear not improbable that they load the scale somewhat against the milk children. It is well also to bear in mind that the investigation under review was conducted with a proprietary dried milk, and the results are not necessarily therefore representative of those which would emerge from a similar experiment carried out with, say, pasteurized milk. The investigation was carried out prior to the inauguration of the current voluntary schemes for the supply of pasteurized milk in the schools.

The results of the investigation certainly do nothing to contraindicate voluntary milk schemes in the schools. It would appear that

at least the fact has emerged that school milk supplies are of proven benefit to the *younger* children.

Weight and height are not necessarily true criteria whereby the effects upon health of milk administration can be assessed. They merely possess the advantage of enabling precise record. The degree of enhancement of resistance to infection is perhaps of equal importance. This, however, cannot be measured satisfactorily, although it is probable that school milk supplies tend to increase the body resistance of recipients.*

* In the influenza epidemic during January, 1933, the Head Teacher of Pridmore Road Junior School noted that only 12% of absentees from the school were milk children.

MILK EXPERIMENT.
Pridmore Road School.

	Total number of Children Investigated	Average Weight Increase	Average Height Increase
MILK	99	4.3 lbs.	1.2 ins.
NON-MILK ...	38	4.0 ,,	1.3 ,,

Age Group	Milk. Non-Milk	Number of Children Investigated	Average Increase	
			in Weight	in Height
5 years old	Milk ...	22	3.4 lbs	1.5 ins.
	Non-Milk ...	5	2.6 ,,	1.2 ,,
6 years old	Milk ...	18	3.5 lbs.	1.1 ins.
	Non-Milk ...	9	3.4 lbs.	1.4 ,,
7 years old	Milk ...	25	4.5 lbs.	1.2 ins.
	Non-Milk ...	9	4.4 ,,	1.3 ,,
8 years old	Milk ...	15	5.5 lbs.	1.0 ins.
	Non-Milk ...	8	3.8 lbs.	1.1 ,,
9 years old	Milk ...	19	4.8 lbs.	1.1 ins.
	Non-Milk ...	7	5.2 ,,	1.6 ,,

The various statistical tables as required annually by the Board of Education, appear in the following pages.

APPENDIX.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections Year ended
31st December, 1932.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections.					
ENTRANTS	..	..	..	..	2631
2ND AGE GROUP	..	..	..	..	2352
3RD AGE GROUP	..	..	..	..	2739
					—
				TOTAL	..
					7722
					—
Number of other Routine Inspections					157

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	4136
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	5103
		TOTAL	9239

Table II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1932.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
Malnutrition	18	..	17	..
Uncleanliness (See Table IV., Group V.) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Skin	Ringworm—Scalp ..	..	16	..
	Body ..	2	29	..
	Scabies	7	50	..
	Impetigo	38	251	..
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ..	54	7	62
Eye	Blepharitis	34	5	104
	Conjunctivitis	3	..	78
	Keratitis .. ..	..	..	1
	Corneal Opacities .. ..	..	..	..
	Defective Vision	402	98	599
Ear	Squint	55	5	3
	Other Conditions	13	1	4
	Defective Hearing	10	23	24
	Otitis Media	23	3	85
	Other Ear Diseases	224	5	14
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only	228	370	178
	Adenoids only	58	72	23
	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	190	65	94
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	Other Conditions	22	173	22
	Defective Speech	3	18	3
	Teeth—Dental Diseases .. ..	..	..	..
	(See Table IV., Group IV.)			
	Heart Disease—			
Heart and Circulation	Organic	6	46	23
	Functional .. ..	..	17	2
	Anæmia	3	2	6
	Bronchitis	104	94	59
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	8
Lungs	Pulmonary—			
	Definite .. ..	..	..	..
	Suspected .. ..	..	1	1
	Non-Pulmonary—			
	Glands .. ..	..	1	4
Tuberculosis	Spine .. ..	..	..	..
	Hip .. ..	..	..	1
	Other Bones and Joints .. ..	..	..	..
	Skin .. ..	..	1	..
	Other Forms .. ..	..	2	1
Nervous System	Epilepsy .. ..	..	13	12
	Chorea	1	..	14
	Other Conditions .. ..	..	5	33
Deformities	Rickets	4	12	2
	Spinal Curvature	3	..	6
	Other Forms	162	19	48
Other Defects and Diseases		102	40	236

B.—Number of Individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
CODE GROUPS:			
Entrants	2631	462	17·5
2nd Age Group	2352	402	17·1
3rd Age Group	2739	576	21·0
TOTALS ..	7722	1440	18·6
Other Routine Inspections	157	20	12·7

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Children suffering from multiple defects, including the following:—Total Blindness, Total Deafness, Mental Defect, Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis, Crippling, or Heart Disease	17	12	29
Blind.			
(i.) Suitable for training in a School for the totally blind.			
Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	1	6	7
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
(ii.) Suitable for training in a School for the partially blind.			
Attending Certified Schools for the Blind or partially blind	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools	4	—	4
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Deaf.			
(i.) Suitable for training in a School for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.			
Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	6	6	12
Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
(ii.) Suitable for training in a School for the partially deaf.			
Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf or partially deaf	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools	4	2	6
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Mentally Defective.			
Feeble-minded.			
Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	39	28	67
Attending Public Elementary Schools	21	11	32
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	2	2	4
Epileptics.			
Suffering from severe epilepsy.			
Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics	—	—	—
Attending Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
Attending Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools	1	6	7
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	1	2	3
Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.			
Attending Public Elementary Schools	19	15	34
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Physically Defective.			
Active pulmonary tuberculosis.			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	5	2	7
At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	1	3	4

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>Quiescent or arrested pulmonary tuberculosis.</i>			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	3	3
At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	5	4	9
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	2	1	3
<i>Tuberculosis of the peripheral glands.</i>			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	1	1
At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	4	3	7
<i>Abdominal tuberculosis.</i>			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	1	1	2
At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	5	5	10
<i>Tuberculosis of bones and joints.</i>			
At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	6	3	9
At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	11	10	21
<i>Tuberculosis of other organs.</i>			
At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	1	—	1
<i>Delicate Children.</i>			
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	29	30	59
At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	166	180	346
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	1	2	3
<i>Crippled Children</i>			
At Certified Hospital Schools	4	—	4
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	4	2	6
At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	93	75	168
At other Institutions	(—)	(—)	(—)
At no School or Institution	11	6	17
<i>Children with heart disease.</i>			
At Certified Hospital Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	1	2	3

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1932.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin :—			
Ringworm — Scalp ..	13	5	18
Ringworm Body ..	20	11	31
Scabies ..	57	..	57
Impetigo ..	265	..	265
Other Skin Diseases ..	109	..	109
Minor Eye Defects ..	304	..	304
Minor Ear Defects ..	289	..	289
Miscellaneous ..	826	..	826
Totals ..	1883	16	1899

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			Totals
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner, or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	948	..	..	948
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes ..	60	..	..	60
Totals ..	1008	..	..	1008

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 948
(b) Otherwise —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 916 (82 purchased by Education Committee).
(b) Otherwise —

Total cases refracted 1160

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received operative Treatment			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number Treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total.		
380	148	528	..	528

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:

Routine Age Groups.

Aged 6	1285	(b) Found to require treatment	5657
,, 7	1218	(including 1514 specials)	
,, 8	1356		
,, 9	1391		
	— 5250	(c) Actually treated	4485
Specials ..	1514	(including 1514 specials)	
	—		
Total ..	6764		

(2)	Half-days devoted to Inspection ..	..	..	..	61
,,	,, Treatment ..	..	..	..	810
				—	871
(3)	Attendances made by children for treatment ..	..	..	..	7174
(4)	Fillings, Permanent Teeth ..	..	..	..	3343
	,, Temporary Teeth ..	..	..	..	94
				—	3437
(5)	Extractions, Permanent Teeth ..	..	..	..	1241
	,, Temporary Teeth ..	..	..	..	7427
				—	8668
(6)	Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions ..	..	..	..	Nil
(7)	Other operations, Permanent Teeth ..	..	..	..	382
	,, Temporary Teeth ..	..	..	..	Nil
				—	382

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i.)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses .. .. .. ..	..	..	10
(ii.)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses .. .. .. ..	..	..	25234
(iii.)	Number of individual children found unclean .. ..	..	..	3881
(iv.)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority .. .. ..	..	..	Nil
(v.)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:— (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ..	..	..	Nil
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ..	..	..	Nil

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table 1.—Return of Medical Inspections, Year ending
31st December, 1932.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Code Group Inspections.

ENTRANTS	..	..	147
2ND AGE GROUP	..	..	238
3RD AGE GROUP	..	..	122
		TOTAL	507
Number of other Routine Inspections	..	..	347

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	72
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	160
		TOTAL	232

Table II.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended
31st December, 1932.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.		
Malnutrition ..	..	..	..	..
Uncleanliness ..	..	..	..	..
Skin	Ringworm—Scalp ..	..	..	..
	Body ..	..	..	..
	Scabies ..	..	..	..
	Impetigo ..	..	..	..
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ..	12	..	..
	Blepharitis ..	4	1	..
Eye	Conjunctivitis ..	..	..	..
	Keratitis ..	..	..	..
	Corneal Opacities ..	..	..	..
	Defective Vision ..	38	12	..
Ear	Squint ..	..	..	..
	Other Conditions ..	61	9	..
	Defective Hearing ..	..	1	..
	Otitis Media ..	2	..	..
Nose and Throat	Other Ear Diseases ..	55	1	..
	Enlarged Tonsils only ..	4	24	..
	Adenoids only ..	..	2	..
	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids ..	6	2	..
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	Other Conditions ..	3	..	..
	Defective Speech ..	..	..	..
	Teeth—Dental Diseases ..	..	..	..
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease—Organic ..	..	..	..
	Functional ..	..	..	..
	Anæmia ..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis ..	..	..	..
Lungs	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..
	Pulmonary—Definite ..	..	..	..
	Suspected ..	..	..	..
	Non-Pulmonary—Glands ..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis	Spine ..	..	..	..
	Hip ..	..	..	..
	Other Bones and Joints ..	..	..	..
	Skin ..	..	..	..
	Other Forms ..	..	..	..
	Epilepsy ..	..	..	..
Nervous System	Chorea ..	..	..	..
	Other Conditions ..	..	..	..
Deformities	Rickets ..	..	..	1
	Spinal Curvature ..	3	..	..
	Other Forms ..	112	4	..
Other Defects and Diseases ..		3	1	..

B.—Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment	
CODE GROUPS:			
Entrants	147	38	25.8
2nd Age Group	238	63	26.5
3rd Age Group	122	32	26.2
TOTALS ..	507	133	26.2
Other Routine Inspections	347	105	30.2

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

NIL.

Table IV.—Return of Defects treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1932.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

NIL.

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Defect or Disease.	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Number of Defects dealt with.		
		Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	50	..	..	50
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes ..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	50	..	..	50

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme ..	..	50
(b) Otherwise ..	..	—

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme ..	..	46
(b) Otherwise ..	..	—

Total cases referred for refraction 52

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Received Operative Treatment under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	1
--	---

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:	(b) Found to require treatment	77
Routine Age Groups Nil.	(c) Actually treated	77
Specials	(d) Re-treated	—

(2) Half-days devoted to Inspection .....	..	..	..	—
.. .. Treatment (approximate) .....	..	..	30	—

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	206
--	----	----	----	-----

(4) Fillings, Permanent Teeth .....	..	..	..	151
.. .. Temporary Teeth .....	..	..	..	—
				151

(5) Extractions, Permanent Teeth .....	..	..	..	55
.. .. Temporary Teeth .....	..	..	..	16
				—
				71

(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	—
---	----	---

(7) Other operations, Permanent Teeth .....	..	..	..	24
.. .. Temporary Teeth .....	..	..	..	—
				—
				24

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i.) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses .....	..	..	..	..	Nil.
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses .....	..	..	..	..	Nil.
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean .....	..	..	..	..	Nil.
(iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority .....	..	..	..	..	Nil.
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—					
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	Nil.
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	Nil.

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